

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LAW 'ENFORCEMENT' IN MASSACHUSETTS RIDICULED BY DRYS

Critics Cite Court Sentences and Resistance to 18th Amendment by "Oldest Families"

Mrs. Willebrandt Urges Padlock Law Be Inaugurated—Assails Passive Attitude of Officials

Charges that Boston enforcement agents are asleep, that a class of the oldest families are resisting to their utmost the Eighteenth Amendment, and that Massachusetts courts are imposing ridiculously small punishments on liquor offenders despite a pre-prohibition record for drunkenness in Boston hardly equalled elsewhere in the country, are being made with growing frequency by friends of enforcement over New England, who base their declarations in part upon open criticism of the local enforcement situation by federal officials in the Attorney-General's office in Washington.

Further confirmation of this attitude recently was given by Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of federal liquor violation cases, who declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "outside of Pennsylvania, which has had the saloon tied up with its politics for a decade, I believe Massachusetts offers the most difficult problem for prohibition enforcement in America."

### Officials Are Criticized

"In Pennsylvania," Mrs. Willebrandt continued, "we have the active and energetic assistance of the governor in stamping out defiance to the Constitution, but in Massachusetts the executives have appeared to take slight interest in the issue and have been passive in enforcing the law. It is said that the leading element of the population, which should be the champion of law and order, is recklessly defying the law. The courts, from statistics of the punishments imposed, seem to be at least indirectly influenced by the wet sentiment in high places, and are giving lenient sentences and failing to use the drastic provisions which the enforcement code permits."

Excess of state legal enforcement is strikingly illustrated, Massachusetts drys declare, in the comparison of penalties meted out in this and other states. The average sentence under the dry act in Michigan is for over four months, in eastern Kentucky 37 days, in northern Ohio three months, in northern Illinois 27 days. The punishment given by Massachusetts courts is slender, says Mrs. Willebrandt, as only five days.

Boston citizens who support the Constitution are demanding how much longer Massachusetts will lag behind the rest of the country in enforcing the law. The first to deny that they are not doing all that is possible under the law is the judicial body, these drys declare, but statistics show conclusively that Massachusetts courts are imposing lenient sentences compared to other sections. Without drastic penalties the necessary impetus to enforcement is not being supplied, it is said.

The greatest legal weapon devised against the persistent offender is said to be the padlock injunction, which has hardly been applied in Massachusetts.

Under this process, when proof has

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## DRY CHIEF SEEKS \$30,000,000 LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET

Plans Calling for Larger and Speedier Federal Armada Will Go Before Congress—Rum Smuggler Warned

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Congress will be asked to appropriate approximately \$30,000,000 for enforcement of the laws against the illicit liquor traffic during the next fiscal year. It was learned at the Treasury Department today that the plans for increasing the personnel and equipment of the Coast Guard Service, so that it may operate more effectively against smuggling of liquor, will call for about \$20,000,000.

In addition to this, Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, has submitted to the director of the national budget a request for \$10,000,000 for enforcement of the Volstead Act and the laws against the narcotic drug evil. The amount sought for suppression of the narcotic drug traffic is \$1,000,000.

During the past week officials of the coast guard have been in conference with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Judge McKenzies Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement and the customs service.

The coast guard was represented by Treasury officials as being "woefully inadequate" for stopping the rumrunning. A program is being arranged by which it is hoped to put an end to the illicit traffic, which is the main source of supply of so-called bottled-in-bond liquor in this country.

Given the magnitude of the program for enlarging the coast guard service, it was indicated that a separate measure would be submitted to Congress on behalf of the Administration, instead of making the request in the budget summary submitted by the President.

The present plans, which are likely

"True to Washington"



Dr. William Mather Lewis

## W. M. LEWIS HEADS COLLEGE AT CAPITAL

New President of George Washington University Would Make It National Influence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Plans for making George Washington University an institution of "national character and influence" were outlined by Dr. William Mather Lewis, on the occasion of his inauguration as president of the university, before an audience composed of representatives of every large university and college in America, cabinet officers and prominent public officials.

That the university may be "true to the name of Washington and pledged to the upbuilding of our America," was declared to be the aim of the present Administration. Dr. Lewis, in his inaugural address, stressed the unusual opportunities open to an educational institution of high standards situated in the Nation's capital, with unlimited opportunities for inspiration and research.

Plans are on foot for replacing the old university buildings with modern buildings and equipment costing \$4,000,000, as a first and necessary step in enlarging the scope of the institution. It is hoped that students will be drawn from every part of the United States and that the university will become a strong influence for good in the national life. It is probable that the new building project will be begun during the coming year.

"It is the problem and the opportunity of George Washington University," President Lewis said, "to be the line between the great dynamos of powerhouses in the federal city and the people of the United States, and to transmit the current which shall put in motion ever more efficient action in statesmanship, in foreign service, in science and art and industry—yes, and in the promotion of a strong national spirit. This is the unique opportunity which justified George Washington University. This is the problem to which we dedicate our best thought and our untiring effort."

It is worthy of note in passing that the group thus attracted to Washington adds materially to the efficiency of the government service.

## COUNTY JAILS ARE DENOUNCED AT MEETING FOR PRISON REFORM

Dr. Kirchwey, at Springfield, Says They are Incapable of Providing Diversified Treatment Necessary

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).—Denunciation of county jails, declared to be "incapable of providing the diversified treatment necessary," was a feature of the address made by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, head of the department of criminology of the New York School of Social Work and former warden of Sing Sing prison, at a meeting held in the Municipal Auditorium last night under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League.

The object of the meeting was to promote support for the measure to be offered in the next legislature for the study, examination and classification of convicted prisoners and the large number in attendance indicated an increasing public interest in the movement for reforms in the penal institutions of the State.

### Correct Rules Important

Dr. Kirchwey told of the importance of correct rules governing prisoner classifications and how some previous attempts had failed through blundering and undiscriminating methods. He advocated the study of each individual prisoner for the determination of the measure of his responsibility and the kind of punishment or treatment he should receive.

Classification means that we shall furnish different types of institutions for different types of spoiled humanity, now gathered indiscriminately in our penal institutions. It is beyond the power of the small city or ordinary county to redeem our institutions from what they now are—festerings sores on the body politic.

County jails are for the most part administered by well-meaning politicians. Politicians are no worse than the mass; the trouble is they are no better. They do not possess the qualifications required in a case of this kind. County jail officials may mean well, but these institutions are incapable of providing the diversified treatment that is necessary.

## IMPROVED SCHOOL BUILDINGS SOUGHT

Superintendents Told of Increasing Demand for Better Educational Facilities

Dependence of the successful application of the school curriculum upon the building program was emphasized at the annual convention of the New England Association of School Superintendents, the Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents and the New England Teacher Training Association which opened at the State House this afternoon, bringing together several hundred public school educators from all over New England.

Meeting in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House the Massachusetts Association had introduced to them Zeno E. Scott, superintendent of schools in Springfield, Mass., who recently came to that city from Louisville, Ky., succeeding Dr. James H. Van Sickle, a noted educator, who retired about a year ago. Dr. Scott spoke on "Leadership in Education" and R. W. Hatch of Columbia University on "Our Schools as Training Camps for Citizens."

### Building Program

Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, also of Columbia University, spoke on the necessity of developing a school-building program in cities, but applied it with equal emphasis to the small town.

The school building program is essentially done to the degree that the educational facilities of the community are permitted to expand and develop. Any scientifically planned site and building program must be considered in both ultimate and immediate requirements. The former must locate the different centers for each unit of the ultimate plant, which will eventually best serve the educational demands of the city. The latter must show definitely, in terms of the present, those things which should be cared for at once.

Any city which neglects school plant planning on this basis not only handicaps its future, but also its present.

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## REICH TO WITHDRAW ITS PAPER MARKS FROM CIRCULATION

Government Printing Presses Will Come to a Stop on Nov. 15—Rentenbank Operates

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Cabinet decided yesterday that the Government should import foodstuffs, especially fat and grain to relieve the food market of Germany. To obtain the necessary foreign currency to do this, the Government will float a new enforced loan for foreign currency, which may be exchanged against the bonds of the new gold loan limited to 500,000,000 gold marks. This will permit the importation of more than \$100,000,000 worth of foodstuffs.

The Cabinet has furthermore fixed the date of Nov. 15, which the new Rentenbank is to commence working. It abstained, however, from fixing the rate between the paper mark and the gold loan, and postponed this step until after the Rentenbank had begun to operate. For the redeeming of the paper marks a "conversion bank" is to be established, which will obtain its funds from a third gold loan to be floated at that time.

Nov. 15, therefore, will be an important date.

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### German 1,000,000-Mark Note



From Nov. 15, the Reich Government Announces That Its Note-Printing Presses Will Cease to Run and That No Longer Will It Flood the Country With Practically Worthless Paper

## Abd el Krim Nominates Cabinet for 'Republic' of Which He Is Chief

Parliament of Ancient Plan, but Arab Mussolini Draws University Men, Linguists, and Engineers to Him

MADRID, Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The rumor is persistent that Spain is on the eve of a remarkable settlement of the Morocco question. It is considered significant that for the last week or two there has been no more talk of grand attack on Alhucemas, and that the President, who was at first against operations in Morocco, but weakened because the army was snafu of the same view, is apparently returning to his old advocacy.

After his big victory over the Spaniards Abd el Krim called himself Sultan, and to a certain extent acted as such, though the tribes of Beni Uriaguel and Bocoaya made little difference in their conduct toward him, though he formally acknowledged him as Sultan about eight months ago. They have, however, paid all the war taxes that he has demanded of them.

### Proclamation of Republic

Abd el Krim suddenly declared the "Republic of the Rif," which has always been independent. Spain claims protectorship over the territory, but has not succeeded in penetrating the country. How, asks Abd el Krim, does it come about that these people are "rebels" and that they are incapable of proclaiming a republican government if they wish? He has conceived that it would be easier to treat with the Spaniards and others as the head of the "Republic" than in any less definite attitude or situation.

In the negotiations a few months ago between his representatives and the Spaniards, he insisted on being treated as such, but the Spanish delegates did not acquiesce.

One of the strong points of the idea of the "Republic" is that it might assist materially to smooth out certain difficulties about the mining interests, which will count for much in a settlement. Copper, silver, lead, iron and mercury exist in considerable quantities in the Rif. Owing to the European war a tangle has arisen upon the question of ownership of mining interests. The Mannesmann Brothers, a German firm, had begun the exploitation of the country before the war. The Duke de Tovar had acquired rights, as had also the family of Abd el Krim. Those most concerned begin to see that the declaration of his republic may not be as nonsensical as has been suggested.

### Embassies Sent Abroad

Having proclaimed the republic Abd el Krim sent out representatives on special missions, the chief one being his brother, who speaks three or four languages well, including French and Spanish, has been educated as a mining engineer in Spain, and knows his way about. He recently acquired material of war in France as well as some recruits. But before this missions were sent to London and Paris with the object of getting some recog-

## ITALIANS DEFEAT REBELS IN TRIPOLI

Tribesmen Lose Heavily in Encounter Near Nalut

TRIPOLI, Nov. 8.—The Italian troops in Tripoli have inflicted another defeat upon the rebellious tribesmen in a sharp attack near Nalut, the natives losing 100 killed, while the Italian casualties were only two killed and 13 wounded, all native soldiers.

A week ago Italian patrol scouts encountered a group of some 270 mounted and armed rebels obtaining water from the oasis of Bir-el-Telait, 16 miles west of Nalut. As the enemy was numerically superior the patrol retired fighting.

The commander at Gebel immediately sent a small column of reinforcements of native soldiers who, after a night march, attacked the enemy at dawn, scattering the entire force. Its disordered flight was followed up for 35 miles with the enemy leaving 100 killed along the trail and seven prisoners, together with many guns, camels and stores.

It is believed this band of rebels were Tuaregs (Berber nomads), led by the Senussi, Saif Eddin, whose prestige as a religious leader has had a dangerous influence against the British and Italians for many years, but which has been greatly impaired by this defeat.

## MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY FAVORED BY FRENCH PREMIER

M. Poincaré Ready to Acknowledge Commission's Right to Postpone Payments Until 1930

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A ray of hope is again throwing a cheerful light on the Reparations situation. While Great Britain, Belgium and Italy appear disheartened and ready to repel the reservations of Raymond Poincaré, the United States is adopting the better way of considering whether, after all, an understanding cannot be reached. Instead of rejecting the idea of a committee hedged around with conditions, America has sought further explanations and in pressing M. Poincaré has apparently obtained at least one remarkable concession. If the instructions which were sent from Paris to J. J. Jusserand are rightly interpreted here, M. Poincaré is prepared to acknowledge that under the treaty the Reparations Commission, by majority vote, can postpone all German payments until 1930.

This is a period of over six years and whatever insistence may be placed on the fact that no adjournment of payments is possible after 1930 without the unanimous consent of the governments, nevertheless it is a practicable suggestion that a six years' moratorium is possible. Indeed, there is no need of a committee of experts to obtain such a respite for Germany. It would be sufficient for the Reparations Commission to pass a resolution in this sense.

### Restricting the Inquiry

What is puzzling many people is the necessity for discussing powers which the Reparations Commission clearly holds and which it can exercise with or without the proposed advisory committee, which it can appoint if it pleases without governmental instructions, without an agreement being reached by the various governments and without any question of conditions which it does not itself lay down. This, however, is a reflection which need not be insisted on now. It remains a definite advantage that M. Poincaré admits the possibility of a moratorium of considerable length.

The most important question which arose in the discussions between M. Jusserand and Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, was what the French meant by attempting to restrict the inquiry to a short space of time. What is meant by "present" capacity? M. Poincaré in sending new instructions to M. Jusserand gave a fresh definition of the term. He referred to the Versailles Treaty which envisaged the possibility of according a moratorium to Germany for several years. M. Poincaré does not contest it.

On the contrary, he seems to suggest that this should be done. What he asks is that the committee should confine its inquiry to such problems as appertain to the restoration of Germany. The period of time with which it should concern itself is whatever time may be necessary for Germany to return to normal conditions.

### What the Committee May Do

It is impossible to state in advance what will be the length of such a period. That will be one of the duties of the committee to decide. Anyhow the French deprecate the controversy on this point, declaring that they wish to be entirely reasonable about what constitutes "present" capacity and what a "short" space of time. All they are concerned about is that there should not be an attempt to estimate during the days of crisis the future capacity of Germany. Let the committee deal in any way it pleases with the reconstruction of Germany and the stabilization of the mark, but do not

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## World News in Brief

Philadelphia—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, has warned the State Board of Motion Picture Censors to be cautious in the matter of permitting pictures to be shown showing violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

New York—Denying that the League of Nations had shown any weakness in handling the recent Italo-Greek crisis, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner of the League and winner of the 1922 Nobel Peace Prize, in an address before the Women's Pro-League Council, declared that the power and influence of the League were growing constantly stronger.

Washington (AP)—Nobody knows just how many potatoes are grown in the world yearly, but the Department of Agriculture estimates more than 5,000,000,000 bushels were harvested last year, exclusive of Russia and the many small patches grown in gardens for home use the world over. Germany is the world's largest producer of potatoes, producing 1,494,181,000 bushels last year. The United States produced 451,185,000 bushels.

New York—A call has been issued for the thirty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, to be held in Miami, Fla., for four days, beginning Dec. 4. Legislation affecting railroads and the "super power" movement to bring about groupings of states in relation to natural water-power resources, so that hydroelectric power may be generated without regard to state boundaries, are expected to be among the chief topics of discussion.

Buenos Aires—President De Alvear has sent a message to Congress, requesting an appropriation of about \$5,000,000 gold pesos, to be used in the purchase of material and repairs for the Argentine Navy.

Paris—Mrs. Rosita Forbes, the English explorer, was presented with the Grand Gold Medal of the French Geographical Society last evening after she had delivered a lecture on her experiences. Mrs. Forbes recently returned from a trip to Morocco, where she visited the celebrated bandit Raisuli.

Madison, Wis.—Legislation against the manufacture and sale of substitutes for dairy products was advocated by the National Association of Creameries. Buttermakers in resolutions adopted at the annual convention here, such products were declared to be detrimental to the public and harmful to the industry.

Bombay—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is at present in England as one of the delegates to the Imperial Conference, has been elected president of the sixth session of the National Liberal Federation of India, to be held at Poona next December.

Westerville, O.—Decision of the national executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America not to hold its national convention at Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 17-30, is announced by Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the organization. Instead the meeting will be held at Washington, Jan. 12-17, Mr. Baker said.



## IMPROVED SCHOOL BUILDINGS SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

caps the present educational facilities, but piles up a series of regrets for the future. On the other hand, those in charge of the public schools are in a position to adopt a plan which will eventually work out in an organization that is educationally effective and financially economical.

A city becomes a desirable place in which to live, according to whether or not its school system is being developed among modern lines. Since the World War, there has developed throughout the United States an unprecedented demand for better educational facilities, and for more intensive training of children.

### Indication of Demand

This increasingly greater insistence upon better educational facilities, and more intensive and superior training, is merely an indication of the continued demand that will be made upon all American communities for a maximum of education and training for all boys and girls. Even though \$200,000,000 is being spent annually for new school houses in the United States, hundreds of thousands of children are still being denied their right to education and their seats in the classroom. Other thousands are being housed in makeshift or temporary housing, under conditions that make impossible adequate returns from this educational program. It will take years to build the most desirable school housing conditions for children in the United States.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free lecture on Christian Science, Waldorf Theater, Lynn, 8 p. by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S., member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scituate, Boston.

Public hearing on old age pensions, Room 428, State House, 7:30.

Free lecture, "The Religion of the Future," by George Allan England, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8.

Massachusetts Superintendents Association, New England Teacher Training Association and the National Association of School Superintendents, Joint convention, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 8.

Harvard University, "The Philippine Situation," by Pedro Guevara, representative of the Popular Party in the Filipino Assembly, 8.

Boston University, "B. U. Night," at Majestic Theater, 8:15, dinner in honor of past members of the Boston University Club, Women's City Club.

Boston City Club, Illustrated lecture, "With Roosevelt Through the Brazilian Wilderness and Down the River of Doubt," by George K. Cherrie, 8, dinner, 8:30, 52 Atlantic Avenue, Annual banquet, Hotel Westminster, 8:30.

Winthrop Post, American Legion: Annual get-together, Legion Hall, Pauline Street, evening.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Athletic Association, election of officers, 8:30, concert by Glee Club, 9, and folk dancing, 9:30, 57 Huntington Avenue.

Boston Municipal Clerk's Association: Membership meeting and entertainment, Old Franklin Schoolhouse, Washington and Dover streets, 8.

Sedalia Musical Comedy Company of Burns: "The Cotta's Saturday Night," Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8.

Harmony Club of Boston: Address on China by Dr. Tehvi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade and Cultural Bureau, School of Rhythm, 727a Boylston Street, 8.

Evening Alliance of Greater Boston: Address by Commissioner of Correction, "New Ideas in Penology," First Church, Berkeley and Marlboro streets, 8:15.

Newton Lodge of Elks: Vaudeville show, Players' Hall, West Newton, 8.

Society of Daughters of the Revolution in Massachusetts: "Step-in-Shoppe," 171 Massachusetts Avenue, until 10.

School of Extension: "Step-in-Shoppe," 171 Massachusetts Avenue, until 10.

Massachusetts Association: Annual Thanksgiving meeting, 37½ Beacon Street, 8.

Norwegian Old People's Home Association: Benefit bazaar, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Musical: Boston Opera House—San Carlo Opera Company in "Butterfly," 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Violin recital by Bronislaw Huberman, 8:15.

Theaters: Colonial—David Warfield in "The Merchant of Venice," 8.

Copley—"The Double Life of Mr. Alfred Burton," 8:15.

Hollis—"The Awful Truth," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:15.

Majestic—"Caroline," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.

Shubert—"Mary Jane," 8:15.

St. James—"Not So Fast," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Bally, Bally and Mary," 8:15.

Photoplay: Boston—"The Virginian," 2, 5, 8.

Exeter—"The Green Goddess," 2:45, 5, 7:45.

Park—"Ashes of Vengeance," 10, 12:30, 2, 5:30, 8.

Gordon's Olympia—"Meaneat Man in the World," 2, 5, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Address by Gerard Swone, president of General Electric Company, opening Address lecture series, Technology, 10.

Opening of "Forget-me-not" drive for disabled veterans.

Massachusetts Civic League: Address in support of bill for examination, classification and treatment of convicted prisoners by Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, chairman, prison committee, National Civic Federation, 3 Joy Street, 4.

Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, Boston Chamber of Commerce: Address by Roger W. Babson, 1924 Business Outlook, Tremont Temple, 4.

University Extension: Lecture, "Tolstoy," in course of "Most Continental Writers," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 9:30.

Harvard University: Organ recital, St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street, 5.

Eastern Star Women's Club of Boston: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Free lecture on Christian Science, Town Hall, Lexington, 8, by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S., member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scituate, Boston.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Stained glass exhibit by Charles J. Connick.

Boston City Club—Cassara studies by Garo Brooks Reed—Agnes H. Lincoln's flower pictures.

Casson Galleries—Paintings by Alice Worthington Hall.

Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition.

Children's Art Club—Fall exhibition.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by B. Smith.

Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Frederick Sisson and Charles E. D. Rodick.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Basilia Fawcett, paintings and water colors by members.

Goodspeed's Bookshop—Engraved portraits, Arthur Heinemann's etchings.

Museum of Fine Arts—Longfellow collection of paintings: work of design department of museum school.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt.

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The program may be expedited and economies achieved only as communities develop their school building programs on definite lines, and cease to build schoolhouses without relation to a definite, consecutive, and far-reaching program.

**Complete Plant Inventory**

Dr. Engelhardt pointed out the necessity for making a complete plant inventory before expending monies on new school buildings so that all future planning will be made with due reference to the adequacy of the existing plant and to the desirability of continuation of its use. He insisted that future planning should be done on the basis of analyses of population trends and growth and illustrated from the work done in a number of cities how this type of community analysis was possible.

At the same time the New England Teacher Training Association met in room 408 of the State House, William D. Parkinson, principal of the normal school at Fitchburg, Mass., spoke on content and method in normal school courses; William M. Proctor of Jeland Stanford University, on the training of teachers for junior high schools; and Dr. Frank E. Spaulding of Yale University, on the New England normal schools from the viewpoint of a superintendent.

A dinner at Boston City Club will be followed by a meeting at 8 p. m. in Gardner Auditorium for the discussion of training for educational leadership. Sessions will be continued tomorrow.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RELIEF FOR JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8 (Special).—The steamer Hayo Maru, sailing today, carries relief supplies for Japan, earthquake victims valued at \$25,000, consigned to the Christian Science Society at Yokohama. This shipment is one of many which have gone forward under instructions of the Christian Science Board of Directors.

The merchandise comprises 12,000 pieces of redwood lumber; 50 tons of wire nails; 2000 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron roofing; 1250 rolls of roofing paper; 30 cases of roofing cement; 2550 woolen blankets; 165 dozens of flannel gowns, and 918 dozens suits of underclothing.

### STEPS TO CONSERVE FORESTS

Two changes in the state laws, designed to centralize authority, to promote efficiency in forest fire fighting and to lessen the cost of extinguishing fires, will be recommended to the incoming Legislature by the Department of Conservation. It was learned today. Both measures have been tried in recent years, and according to Commissioner William A. L. Bazeley, head of the Massachusetts department, have worked out well.

**STOCK SALESMEN BARRED**

The Department of Public Utilities today revoked the registrations of five stock salesmen for alleged failure to inform the department of their employment. The department had notified the men named that a hearing would be held Nov. 5, but they failed to put in an appearance, according to the statement of the department.

**PEACE MEETING ANNOUNCED**

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).—A public meeting in the interest of universal peace will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the three Scandinavian lodges of I. O. G. T. of Worcester, in Good Templar Hall. The principal address will be given by M. T. Berry of Lynn.

**PRICE OF GAS REDUCED**

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 8.—A voluntary reduction of 5 cents per 1000 cubic feet in the price of gas, making it \$1.50 net, was announced by the Salem Gas Company today.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—11:55, time signals and weather report; 12:02, stock market quotations; 12:15, King's Chapel noonday service; 1 to 5, orchestral organ and piano selections and songs; 5, stock market quotations; 6, children's half hour of stories and music; 10, concert.

WG1 (Boston)—12, concert; 12:40, weather forecast; 12:45, farm market report; 2, American Women's Club program; 3, "A Successful State Enterprise"; music; 5:30, stock market report; 6:15, news and sports; 6:40, police report; 6:45, market quotations; 6:50, poem; concert by mandolin sextet; address by Mr. Lawrence G. Brooks, on "The World Court."

WRE (Springfield)—11:55, time signals; weather and market reports; 6, dinner concert; 7, drama; 7:30, "Tales for the Lullaby"; current book review; story for grown-ups; 11, program of chamber music; WGY (Schenectady)—11:55, time signals; 12, 12:45, market report; 12:50, weather forecast; 2, music; talk; "Decorative Features for the Living Room"; 6, market quotation and 20, children's program; 7:45, "Huskin' Bee at Josh Quinby's"; musical program; 10, concert.

WEEF (New York)—11, concert; 11:55, talk; "True Conditions in the Life of the Kentucky Mountaineer"; 11:50, market reports and solo; 4:15, readings from "A Christmas Carol"; 4:30, violin and piano solos; 4:45, dramatic readings; 7:30, sports talk; 7:40, soprano solos; 8:45 to 10, musical program.

WJZ (New York)—3, organ recital; 4, fashion talk; 4:30, concert; 5:15, The Latest Aspect of World Affairs; 5:30, the "Child Crusaders of Kentucky"; 5:45, market reports; 6, Cloverfield Farm Stories; 7:30, 7:45, "Consistent Current Topics"; 8, male quartet; 8:30, concert by Princeton and Harvard glee clubs; 10, concert.

WOR (Newark)—2:30, Old Time Songs; 6:30, "Man in the Moon Stories"; 7, soprano solos.

WRC (Washington)—10, foreign exchange quotations; 6, children's hour; 8, "Talk on the Coast Guard"; 8:15 to 10, musical program.

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## PENSION PROBLEM INQUIRY IS BEGUN

Special Commission, Appointed Under Act of Legislature, Opens First Hearing

Age pensions were the topic of a hearing which opened this afternoon at the State House before the commission recently appointed by Governor Cox, and which will be continued this evening. This commission was established by the provisions of Chapter 43 of the Resolves of 1922 for the purpose of considering the entire problem of pensions in Massachusetts, retirement allowances, and payments in the nature of pensions, whether to officers or employees retired or retiring from the public service, or to persons in private life who, by reason of injury or otherwise, are no longer able to support themselves in gainful occupations.

The members of this commission are Frank H. Hardison of Wellesley Hills, chairman; Mrs. William C. Dwight of Holyoke; Charles J. Mahoney of Boston; Royal Robbins of Brookline and Prof. A. A. Young of Cambridge.

The resolve provides that in connection with the study of age pensions the commission shall ascertain the number of persons who would be entitled to the benefits of such a system of pensions, the probable initial expense incident to its establishment, the expense throughout a period of 25 years thereafter, and the effect which such establishment might have on the amount of funds expended in public and private charity.

The commission is directed by the Legislature to prepare figures showing to what extent the Commonwealth and its several subdivisions have already expended funds during the past 25 years, by way of aid to mothers with dependent children, juvenile aid and poor relief and to estimate the probable increase in such expenditures under existing law during the next 25 years.

The commission is also directed by the Legislature to investigate the workings of the present retirement and pension systems for public employees, and to compare them with the systems of other states and countries.

While the commission has many subjects to consider, it has been deemed advisable to limit the first hearing to the subject of age pensions to persons in private life, as it is expected that there will be several persons who desire to address the investigators on this subject to which they have given, some of them at least, much study and research.

Hearings on other subjects connected with the general matter in hand are to be held at subsequent public hearings, the dates for which, as well as the particular objects, will be announced later.

### TEMPERANCE SUNDAY OBSERVED IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 5.—The World's Temperance Sunday was celebrated vigorously in the Toronto and Hamilton districts yesterday. The pulpits were filled by special speakers in numerous churches. Mrs. W. Pursey, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Ontario, gave an able exposition of the cause of temperance at Walmer Road Baptist Church. A strong indictment was made in the Oakville Methodist Church by Dr. H. S. Dougal in regard to the raising by the Canadian Senate of obstacles to the extension of prohibition in Canada. Prohibition, he pointed out, was permanently established as a national policy of the United States, and no one seriously proposed to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. There is some agitation for light wines and beers, but no state legislature, not even Congress itself, can permit the manufacture, sale or transportation of any liquor, no matter how light. If it is at all intoxicating, prohibition is going to remain in the Constitution, and to the Constitution everyone, sooner or later, must submit.

Dr. Douglas then went on to say: "I could not understand the Canadian Government of deliberately and willfully doing an unfriendly act to a friendly country. I do not say that."

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The House of Commons would not do more if it could. But so long as it is handicapped and manacled by a Senate at Ottawa irresponsible to the country, a Senate that has long held up nearly every bill passed by the Commons against race-track gambling, further enlargements of the liquor prohibition, or the defending of young girlhood in Canada, then, as long as the country does not rise up in indignation against such a condition we cannot expect to stop bootlegging and other evils attendant on the liquor trade.

## MOTORISTS TO FIGHT FIVE PER CENT TAX

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The protest of automobile owners against the 5 per cent war tax on motor cars, tires and accessories will be made audible in the next Congress, according to a statement issued today by the American Automobile Association. The association, representing 13,000,000 automobile owners, has launched an active campaign for the removal of the war tax, charging that it is "an unfair tax upon a necessary means of individual transportation."

The contention of the association that the tax should be removed is based upon the claim that it is a "discriminatory" tax. It is further pointed out that "whatever merit there might be in the argument that such a tax was necessary as a revenue-producing measure for war purposes has been destroyed by the recent statement of Secretary Mellon to the effect that there will be a surplus of between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Operators of motor vehicles are bearing more than double the entire federal expenditure for roads, the association points out.

## MR. WALLACE SPEAKS AT APPLE EXHIBITION

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address at the Eastern Apple Exposition here yesterday, complimented the apple growers of the east on the progress they are making in improving methods of fruit production. He said:

"I have been connected with agriculture all my life, first as a boy on the farm, then in college, and later as editor of an agricultural paper, but I never realized the part which scientists are playing in it until I went to Washington. The scientists are working day and night to help in the development of better agriculture, and some of them have only a 'hole in the wall' to work in. I have been assured lately by a man from Florida that one discovery made by the department has been worth \$1,000,000 a year to agricultural interests."

## B. U. FUND IS NEARING HALF-MILLION MARK

A total of \$385,861 has been raised toward the million-dollar endowment fund of Boston University, it was announced at the campaign luncheon in the Boston City Club today. The day's contributions amounted to \$73,183. Mayor Curley, principal speaker at the luncheon, praised the university's accomplishments in the making of better citizens, which, he said, was the primary need of American democracy today. The Mayor made a gift of \$200 toward the fund. Anonymous gifts of \$22,000 and \$50,000 were reported.

**FOODS ON SALE AT D. B. SHOP**

The Massachusetts Society, D. B. Shop, of 46 Massachusetts Avenue, Thursday morning, Home-made foods and other articles are on sale, and the shop will continue for the remainder of the week, taking the place of the bazaar which has been held annually by the society.

**SANITARIUM DRESS SHIELDS**

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While extensive alterations are being made in our store and building there will be a 10% reduction for the next ten days on all of our

Boots, Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Remember the dates November 8 to 17 inclusive

49-51 Temple Place, Boston

## FILIPINOS HOPING FOR PROTECTORATE

Commissioner Convinced His People Have Demonstrated Ability to Govern Islands

"For 25 years I and my people have lived under the American flag. Yet today wherever I go Americans mistake me for a Japanese or a Chinese or some other Oriental. Americans know very little about us or our country, and they care even less than they know. To continue American control, under such conditions, is an injustice to the Filipino and a reflection upon the people of the United States. For our part we Filipinos will not be satisfied short of complete independence." These declarations were made this morning to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Pedro Guevara, Philippine resident commissioner to the United States, who will speak tonight before the Harvard Union on "The Struggle With General Wood for Philippine Independence."

Mr. Guevara, who prior to coming to Washington was a member of the Filipino Senate, is determined to carry the fight for independence into Congress at its next session. "The struggle with General Wood," he declared, "is merely a small incident in the bigger fight for full self-government. General Wood has interpreted the Jones Law, which is a very vague enactment at best, in such a way as to give him greater power than was originally intended he should have. He has done the human thing in assuming the power of veto and in ruling with a high hand. But he is only serving to drive the Filipino people to a firmer opposition."

When asked whether he believed the Filipinos were qualified to undertake their own government, Mr. Guevara said: "Certainly so. We have amply demonstrated our ability in governmental affairs. Our people are peaceful and law-abiding. Our government, those sections of it which are entirely in the hands of Filipinos, are efficiently managed."

When the possibility of foreign interference was mentioned Mr. Guevara expressed the hope that the power of the United States would be held somewhere in the offing to strike against interference in the affairs of the islands. "We would much prefer a protectorate from the United States," he said. "But as between complete independence, without such a protectorate, and the present control we unquestionably stand for the former."

Mr. Guevara, while in Boston, will confer with Mr. Moorfield Storey, president of the Anti-Imperialist League and a staunch supporter of the cause of independence for the Philippines. Present conditions in the islands, Mr. Guevara pointed out, are making it difficult for business interests to make proper progress, since the element of uncertainty enters into every consideration.

## MEXICO CITY TO HAVE ELECTRICAL PARLEY

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Mexico City has been chosen as the place of meeting for the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission conference to consider ways and means of improving communications among the various American republics. The governing board also selected the four permanent committees of the organization as follows:

1. Committee on Development of Economic and Commercial Relations Among the American Republics—To consist of representatives of Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Paraguay, and the United States.

2. Committee on International Organization of Labor—To consist of representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela.

3. Committee on International Hygiene—To consist of representatives of Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Peru, and Salvador.

4. Committee on International Cooperation—To consist of representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and Uruguay.

The committees are to consist of not more than three members from each country. For the first time in the history of the board, William Wallace White, Paraguayan Consul-General in New York, sat with the board as the representative of Paraguay, that country having no regular diplomatic representative here at this time.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; moderate to fresh west winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Cloudy, cooler tonight; Friday fair; fresh northwest winds.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	35	Boston	42
Atlantic City	42	Buffalo	38
Boston	42	Chicago	38
Buffalo	38	Charlotte	48
Chicago	38	Denver	32
Charlotte	48	Des Moines	30
Denver	32	El Paso	42
Des Moines	30	Galveston	52
El Paso	42	Hartford	42
Galveston	52	Jacksonville	40
Hartford	42	Memphis	40
Jacksonville	40	Portland, Me.	42
Memphis	40	Portland, Ore.	42
Portland, Me.	42	Portland, Ore.	42
Portland, Ore.	42	San Francisco	52
San Francisco	52	St. Louis	34
St. Louis	34	St. Paul	34
St. Paul	34	Washington	42

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## COMMUTERS MEET TO HALT FARE RISE

Opposition to Proposed Increase Plans Legal Course

Commuters on the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads who object to paying 20 per cent more for 12-ride tickets, regular monthly commutation tickets and the monthly pupils' tickets are to meet this afternoon in Room 166, in the suite of offices of the Department of Public Utilities to organize and systematize their forces and plans for the public hearing before the commissioners of the department next Wednesday morning in Gardner Auditorium in the State House. Another organization meeting is to be held at 5 this evening at the Boston City Club.

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## Andirons and Fireplace Fittings



## REICH TO WITHDRAW ITS PAPER MARKS FROM CIRCULATION

(Continued from Page 1)

portant day in Germany. For on this date the paper mark printing presses will come to a standstill.

### No More Inflated Marks

From that time onward the Government no longer will be able to pay its expenses with inflated marks, and will have to seek to pay them in the future with the aid of heavier taxation. Furthermore, it will have to balance its budget, for which purpose the Rentenbank will put at its disposal 1,000,000,000 Renten marks, and not a penny more, for the inflation of the Renten mark is to be avoided at all costs.

That this will not be an easy task becomes evident, when one considers that the present uncoordinated expenditure of the Government is estimated at from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 gold marks each month. The Government will only have three months in which to order its finances. This enormous task undoubtedly is being undertaken in a most unfavorable time of the year, and in the most critical hour that Germany has passed through since its defeat in 1918. But the Cabinet did not select the time for this work, it was forced upon it by prevailing circumstances.

### Return to Normal Basis

The introduction of a gold currency after so many years of reckless inflation is bound to cause disturbances. Some persons will have gold, some paper and those who are paid in gold will suddenly realize how low their salaries are in comparison with pre-war rates. But this return to a normal basis of business is necessary for Germany, and if the Chancery, Dr. Gustav Stresemann can hold out during the transitory period of unrest and disturbances he will have got over the worst. Nov. 15, therefore, may lead the Germans into the last stage of their economic struggles, this time, however, with the hope when this period of readjustment has been passed through, they will be emerging from the woods—provided the Nationalist putsch does not interrupt this development.

### Activities of Allied Commissions

The proposal, from Paris, that the activities of the Allied Commission of Control be resumed in earnest has caused a subdued sensation, which it is estimated may have far-reaching political consequences. The allied commissions in Germany, particularly the Commission of Control, stopping at the best hotels, traveling in high-powered motor cars, and living generally on the fat of the land, investigating all the while this industry and that enterprise, are to the population, conscious of many humiliations and privations very much like the proverbial red rag to a bull.

Every self-respecting section of German opinion is at heart opposed to this form of alien supervision, but the Socialists have shared the responsibility for permitting it in the past, and probably would do so now on the ground that there was no use to oppose it while France is so strong. The Democrats may be expected to take the same attitude, though less resignedly. The German People's Party and the Center would favor opposition, but perhaps they would not be very outspoken on the subject. The Pan-Germans, on the other hand, would be as they always have been, opposed, and they would say so without hesitation or qualification.

### Disarmament of Germany

One of the things the Nationalists will never forgive is the disarmament of Germany while their age-long foe remained armed to the teeth. Herein, they say, lies the origin of many of their troubles, and those of certain other nations, for many of the predatory policies which have been pursued since the armistice would not even have been attempted if one set of instruments had not been permitted to attain such an overwhelming preponderance of military power.

In this situation the Pan-Germans will undoubtedly strike the popular note and thereby accelerate current opinion already running strongly in their favor. The Deutsche Tageszeitung which represents this viewpoint, counsels the Government to reject the Paris proposals, and to make clear that the violations of the Treaty of Versailles by the French in and near the Rhineland make it inappropriate for them to invoke that instrument at this juncture. It adds somewhat somberly that these acts have caused

## MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY FAVORED BY FRENCH PREMIER

(Continued from Page 1)

let it, during this period of trouble, arrive at entirely false notions of what Germany may subsequently be capable. If these instructions, as understood here, are conveyed in somewhat similar terms at Washington, it would seem that some advance is possible. M. Poincaré appears to have shifted his ground and given a possible basis for a fruitful inquiry. It is precisely during the period of bankruptcy and economic chaos that the committee may be useful not to fix Germany's total indebtedness—that has already been done and must not be disturbed unless America at the same time cancels the allied debts—but to ascertain how financial reforms can be effected, whether German capital sent abroad can be recovered, whether some control can be exercised at Berlin over finances and help given to the central Government in its difficult task.

M. Poincaré's Instructions Surely this is an important and urgent task and M. Poincaré's conditions are that in these abnormal circumstances when immediate duties are at hand the committee should not attempt the academic task of ascertaining what may be Germany's resources 10, 20, or 30 years hence. It does not follow that France, during the period of the moratorium, would not expect to obtain something. Substantial sums might be forthcoming from earmarked taxation, from loans for Germany in which France can share, and from deliveries to kind from the Ruhr, according to the special contract made with the industrialists.

### French Prevent Reich Police From Attacking Separatists

By Special Cable

COLOGNE, Nov. 8.—The Kölnische Zeitung correspondent in Trier reports that the French authorities provided food for the Separatists who patrol the town armed with carbines. He says that the Separatists do not allow any newspapers reporting their activities to enter the town. They have ordered that all foods be paid in French francs or gold marks. The same paper says that the towns of Kaiserslautern and Kirchenscheid are occupied, the police being prevented by the French from attacking the Separatists. Several Separatists with arms, upon trying to enter the British zone from Bonn, were arrested. They will be handed over to the German authorities, who will try them for high treason. The French authorities in Bonn disarmed some 3000 Separatists who had probably come from Coblenz, and sent them off by train in different directions. Every precaution is being taken in Cologne to prevent them from fomenting trouble.

Sinister reports come from certain towns of Belgians forbidding the police to fire on the Separatists, saying that if firing occurs, it will be taken for granted that the police fired first. This is confirmed on the best authority. At Düren, the reign of terror still continues; at Crefeld the Separatists have appointed their own police, compelling the shops to open at the pistol's point, and the burgomaster carries on as best he can in conjunction with them. With the daily catastrophic fall of the mark, the economic situation is serious here, as elsewhere.

An endeavor was being made to fix the currency on a gold mark basis, but this was rendered abortive by the chaotic conditions which obtain all over Germany. Later news regarding the Separatists who were turned out of Bonn, is that they were about to join the Palatine movement. It is difficult to understand how the French can say that they are neutral, when they thus allow large bodies of men, who they know are bent on disorder, to travel over the Regie railway system, over which they have complete control. The Monitor representative learns that the question of a federal state within the Reich may come forward within the next few days. It is possible that this would take the wind out of the French sails. Herr Adenauer, who is Ober-Bürgermeister of Cologne and a most influential man, is at the head of the movement.

Bavarians to March on Berlin LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph forwards a telegram from Munich, which says that the Bavarian irregulars have decided to march on Berlin tomorrow.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF FALL AND WINTER HATS \$3.00—\$10.00—\$12.00 BLANCHE ECKSTEIN 2 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK TENTH FLOOR

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THE FINER MATERIALS AND FURS ARE IN THIS SALE OF Coats for Women and Misses 55.00 69.50 75.00 85.00 98.00 Chill-defying fur-trimmed coats to protect you from the bitter cold of winter. In this November Sale, we have presented the best styles of the season and priced them way below our regular. Geron, Fashiona, Lustrosa, Arabella, and Samara, fashion's favorite fabrics, combined with Beaver, Squirrel, Fox, Kolinsky and Caracul. (Fourth Floor) James McCreery & Co. Fifth Ave., NEW YORK 34th St.

## OKLAHOMA SENATE HEARS GOV. WALTON

## TRIAL STARTS AS EXECUTIVE LOSSES COURT FIGHT—DENIES EACH OF 22 IMPEACHMENT CHARGES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8.—As regards the new demand that the disarmament commission should again be allowed to function, it is not believed here that any German Government could, in the present excited state of Germany, carry out the request. General Morgan, the British delegate on the disarmament commission, has already returned to England owing to the impossibility of the commission functioning.

### French Dictate to Reich

PARIS, Nov. 8 (P).—The French Government has instructed its Ambassador in Berlin to inform the German Government that France would not tolerate the establishment of a dictatorial government in Germany.

## MR. VENIZELOS SCANS OUTLOOK FROM PARIS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Eleuterios Venizelos left London yesterday after a brief stay which was entirely limited to seeing personal friends. He does not intend at present to return to Greece, or to take any part in its internal politics. London is not congenial to him because of the constant attacks which a section of the press make on him. He is happier in Paris, where he can observe without this constant assault the course of European politics. It is quite untrue that he had any hand in the Metaxas rising which he certainly disapproved.

His desire is that the Greek people should express their will in a constitutional way by means of the ballot box and he is strongly opposed to all revolutionary intrigues and movements. Gen. G. Metaxas should, in his opinion, have waited for the results of the elections instead of trying a coup d'état. His friends find it difficult to believe that Mr. Venizelos has finally retired from active politics.

But an appeal to him to return must be very sincere, for he has departed from his present decision, for he believes that he can best serve his country as a diplomat abroad, as his record at Lausanne suggests. The proudest feather in his cap is that he alone extracted any concessions from the Turk in the final negotiations.

## PROPOSED TAX ON APPLES CRITICIZED

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.—Harry F. Libby, agent for a number of foreign produce houses, said last night that the tax proposed by the Imperial Economic Conference at London on foreign fresh apples would absolutely prohibit all apple shipping from the United States to England.

Mr. Libby, who returned yesterday after supervising the shipment of 15,000 barrels of apples to England from New York, said the move undoubtedly was designed to help Nova Scotia and Ontario to dispose of their apple crops.

## FRANCE TO ARBITRATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES FREE ZONE DISPUTE

BERNE, Nov. 8.—Word has been received here that the French Government has consented to submit to arbitration its differences with the Swiss Government over the status of the free zone of Upper Savoy. Switzerland proposed this procedure in its first note to France on the subject.

MOVE BY LIFT VAN To Europe, Pacific Coast and Domestic Points FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Bowling Green Storage & Van Co. Office, 8 and 10 Bridge Street Warehouse 248-250-252 N. 5th St., N. Y.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS Enjoying the Sunshine This Eskimo is leaning in his doorway enjoying one of the short and infrequent sunny days of the Arctic winter. The fox fur on the edge of his hood is matted with ice but this will cause him no annoyance whatever unless it should begin to thaw. Wet clothing is one of the worst of the Arctic discomforts. No. 116—Life at a Revillon Post. Revillon Frères ESTABLISHED 1723 670 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

## 'CHURCH MUST FIND WAR'S SUBSTITUTE'

## Bishop Brent, at Westminster Presbyterian Conference, Appeals for Peace

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The disreputable traffic which has for its object the violation of the laws of a friendly country, was how, in a speech at Tunbridge Wells last night Ronald McNeill, British Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, referred to British rum-running to the United States. Mr. McNeill hoped that an agreement on this matter satisfactory to both Great Britain and the United States would shortly be arrived at. He went on to say that such an agreement would in no way infringe the doctrine of the three-mile limit.

## COURTS MAY TEST 18TH AMENDMENT

### Anglo-American Agreement Would Lapse If It Is Ultra Vires

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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Certain constitutional and legal difficulties, raised on both sides of the Atlantic regarding this agreement, are now, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, under discussion, which accounts for the delay in the submission of the completed draft to the Imperial Conference here. The chief difficulty as to how to meet the possibility that after the agreement had been put through, the condition it contains of allowing British ships to carry liquor under seal into United States ports might be challenged on the grounds of its not being in accordance with the Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution.

As this point can only be settled by a test case before the United States Supreme Court, the proposal is being considered of adding a clause to the agreement to the effect that should any part of the proposed arrangement be invalidated by the Supreme Court ruling, the whole of it would then lapse.

## SHRINERS VISIT MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8 (P).—A delegation of 50 Shriners from the United States has arrived here. The American residents of Mexico City are planning entertainments for the visitors, whose sightseeing trips will include an expedition to the Pyramids of Teotihuacan.



## A. L. A. WOULD JAIL DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Three Months Minimum Is Slogan of Motorists' Association—Seek Rigid State Laws

In support of its campaign to have laws passed making it obligatory on the part of the courts to pronounce more drastic sentences, including imprisonment of not less than three months in jail, on individuals arrested for and convicted of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor, the Automobile Legal Association has collected the court records of many eastern states to show just why it believes mandatory legislation on this particular offense is necessary.

Because prohibition enforcement agents are becoming more and more active in the cities under the pressure of public sentiment, the automobilists who defy the prohibitory laws often drink their contraband purchases while on the road. The leniency of certain judges is also held by the association to be responsible in a measure for present conditions.

**A Few Statistics**  
In a statement dealing with its proposed program in every state in which it operates, the association says:

In Massachusetts it is found that 2108 automobilists have been convicted for operating while under the influence of intoxicating liquors in 1922, as compared with 885 in 1920. The figures for 1923 will be greatly increased over 1922.

In Rhode Island the available figures indicate that 180 have been tried in all courts of that state for operating while under the influence of intoxicating liquors in 1922, and of these 23 were tried in the superior court and suffered the punishment of a fine only, while only nine received short jail sentences, running from 10 to 30 days each.

This is substantially the record in proportion to the automobiles in use in practically every state east of the Mississippi River, and in the southern states, but especially including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

Notwithstanding this increase of drunkenness on the part of automobile operators and the trail of fatalities, injured, and misery left in its wake, the courts of these states have not awakened to the enormity of the offense, except in a few instances, nor have they inflicted the punishment which such a crime deserves.

**Small Fines the Rule**  
Only recently two college students were found guilty of this offense and paid a fine of \$100 each. One can readily imagine the chuckle of these two young men who merely paid the fine out of their allowances and regarded the experience as a lark. In other outlying districts of Boston similar instances have been recorded, and in Rhode Island small fines seem to be the rule rather than the exception.

The figures are given out by the Automobile Legal Association, which has already petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to pass a bill, providing if anyone is convicted of operating while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, he shall be sentenced to jail for not less than three months, nor more than two years; that no justice, who finds one guilty of this offense shall have the right to place the case on file, and that the Massachusetts courts shall revoke the license of a person thus convicted for not less than three years.

The association contends that any bill which provides that the punishment shall not be for more than two years, is wrong in principle, because it permits the judge to impose a jail sentence of one day, which in many cases will be simply giving the criminal an opportunity to sober off.

Not less than three months in jail is the association's slogan, and it is believed that the public will support the association in this position. The association is also preparing similar petitions to be introduced at the next session of the legislatures in every state in which it operates.

## SUGAR COMPANY WINS ITS SUIT ON WAR PRICE CONTRACT

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.—Damages of \$17,644.23 were awarded the American Sugar Refining Company against the Milliken, Tomlinson Company of this city by a United States district court yesterday in a \$40,000 action charging breach of contract. The trial lasted more than a week. It was indicated that the case will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court.

The jury sustained the contention of the plaintiff that there had been a contract to furnish sugar to the defendant in September, 1920, at a price of 22½ cents a pound, and that this contract had been broken when sugar prices fell rapidly.

The defense contended there was no legal contract, and that, if there was, it would be in violation of Massachusetts laws against profiteering.

Testimony taken out in similar trials in Massachusetts was read into the records, and many court decisions were quoted. A suit brought by the same plaintiff against the Central Packing Company of Portland asking damages of \$30,000 is pending.

## LIONS' CLUB ADOPTS BOYS WHO NEED HELP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).—At a meeting of the Lions Club of Springfield yesterday, the Rev. Charles A. Wing, pastor of the Church of the Unity, spoke on the Lions' Club work in acting as "big brothers" to the underprivileged wards of the

## SHOE INDUSTRY NEGOTIATIONS END

Efforts to Reach Agreement in Haverhill at Standstill

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).—Negotiations between the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union concerning a new working agreement for the industry appear to have been broken off and may not be resumed for many weeks. The conference yesterday afternoon between the two committees adjourned indefinitely.

But little confidence was expressed today among leaders in the shoe industry that an amicable agreement could be reached whereby negotiations could be resumed and carried to a successful consummation. Both sides were unwilling to submit tentative agreements to form a basis upon which to negotiate the final agreement. The union committee yesterday submitted a document but it was not taken up. Shoe manufacturers claim that the document was nothing but a list of new prices desired in the industry.

The manufacturers' committee claims that it has no right to consider questions of prices to be paid and the union will not go ahead until the question of wages is settled. Preliminary work lasting for several weeks has been done to get ready for the opening of the negotiations, both sides having been engaged in instructing their committees relative to what course to pursue and it now appears that negotiations are at an end for the present.

## DESTRUCTION OF \$18,000 IN BEER IS SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8 (Special).—Federal agents today asked United States District Judge Arthur L. Brown for legal authority to destroy \$18,000 worth of beer, shipped here from Philadelphia and seized on July 12 and 13, last. Three consignments, shipped to Centerville, River Point, and Auburn, had appeared and were being stored at that time. The shipments totaled 36,000 bottles.

Judge Brown appointed a date of hearing and issued citations to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, custodian at the time of seizure, and "all parties interested," to appear. None of the persons named as consignees has appeared and federal agents say that no such persons live at addresses to which the beer was consigned. It is not anticipated that there will be any opposition to a motion for an order of destruction.

## COUNCIL TO DISCUSS LAW COMMITTEES

Possibilities for the formation of joint legislative committees by constituent organizations of the Legislative Council of Massachusetts are to be discussed at a meeting of the latter tomorrow at 3 p. m. at 3 Joy Street. The purpose of the council is to bring together for closer co-operation and greater efficiency, organizations and individuals interested in social and civic legislation; to serve as a clearing house and bureau of information on such measures, and to promote their study. It does not endeavor to endorse or oppose legislation.

The different organizations will present their programs for the year at this meeting. Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham is chairman of the council and Miss Marian C. Nichols is secretary.

## PROVIDENCE MAYOR TO RUN FOR SENATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8 (Special).—Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, now serving his eleventh year as head of the city government, announced today formally his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. George F. O'Shaunessy had previously announced that he would be a candidate. Sentiment favoring Mr. Gainer's candidacy developed, and the Mayor, answering the demand of friends, he states, allows his name to be used as a possible nominee.

The term of Senator LeBaron Bradford Colt expired and Mr. Colt will again be a candidate for the Republican nomination.

## CLUB WILL PLAY "THE LIAR"

Invitations are being sent out by the Harvard Dramatic Club to prominent society women in Boston and Cambridge, asking them to be patronesses at the forthcoming production of "The Liar," a Venetian comedy by Carlo Goldoni, to be presented by the club. The play will be given on the evenings of Dec. 10 and 11, at Brattle Hall, Cambridge; and on the evening of Dec. 12, at the Fine Arts Theater, Boston, and on the evening of Dec. 14, at Wellesley Hall.

## WALK-OVER Kehm's Walk-Over

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## LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS RIDICULED BY DRYS

(Continued from Page 1)

been submitted to a court that a place in dispensing liquor illegally, an injunction may be issued which closes the premises for 365 days. This process, expeditious and certain, obviates the necessity of the delay of a jury trial. It has been found of tremendous power wherever tried—particularly in Chicago.

Mrs. Willibrand describes how a certain judge who had set apart a week for hearing only liquor injunction cases in Chicago, heard more cases and closed more saloons in that time than he could have done in six months under the criminal procedure, in which a jury trial with its attendant delays would have been needed.

It is this injunctive procedure which Governor Pinchot is using in attacking the 1300 saloons in Philadelphia; it is the same process used against saloons in New York City, and in New York City, enforcement officials declare, due to the hostility of the judges, this law has hardly been employed.

## Exclusive Clubs Assailed

A prominent enforcement official summed the matter up recently as follows:  
If the dapper members of certain Boston clubs, who are the most violent opponents of prohibition, and who preach lawlessness even while they are the radicals who attack other amendments to the Constitution, could only realize that Boston was, and is today, one of the wettest cities of the country, they might modify their attitude. When the great dry mass meetings for temperance enforcement which the state members of the citizenship conference intend to hold here in the near future demand law enforcement, the clubmen may change their attitude or not, as they please; it won't matter any longer.

Boston is in for a house cleaning, and it is just about due. When the cleaning begins, you are going to see the disgraceful record of the average state liquor sentence of "five days" wiped out almost overnight by the courts themselves. The courts need to be shown the power of public sentiment. They are asleep. When a Symphony Hall mass meeting of ministers and best people of the State demands that Boston go dry, Boston is going dry. Federal and state courts will make it go dry, using the same laws to do it, which they now hint are inadequate for the purpose.

Before prohibition, it is recalled, Boston had a very high annual average for arrests for drunkenness. In New York for 1915, for example, there were 22,635 arrests for drunkenness; in Cincinnati, in 1918, there were 14,070; in St. Louis, 1917, 4983; in Washington, D. C. 1918, 12,071; in San Francisco, 1918, 15,106; Detroit, 1918, 17,409, whereas in the city of Boston in the year 1919, there were as many as 52,882 arrests for intoxication, nearly the largest record of disgrace; it is declared by drys, that any city of America has showed, and far greater than other cities in its own rank have ever developed.

With such a background, friends of temperance say that the most drastic legal procedure should have been adopted in Massachusetts, whereas, with the National Prohibition Act of Oct. 28, 1919, reaching its fourth anniversary, Mrs. Willibrand has published a report in Washington showing that the State, in company with Connecticut and Rhode Island, for all its Puritan tradition, is lagging behind other parts of the country in suppressing lawlessness and defending the Constitution.

## Boston Clubs Pledge Aid in Abiding by Dry Statutes

The fashionable clubs of Greater Boston pledge their co-operation to whatever lawful steps the Federal Prohibition Department, may take, to see that the Volstead Law is enforced upon their premises.

A statement yesterday from Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, in Washington, that a drive would soon begin in Boston to abolish the aid of club governing boards on the side of the dry law, and to end liquor drinking in the clubs, brought from executives this morning statements that they have done their best to enforce the dry law in the past and that this policy will be continued in the future to the extent of giving Mr. Haynes, Elmer C. Ror, local enforcement official, any aid that can be offered.

Original resentment, in some cases expressed by individual club members, at the thought of having dry agents "prying into club lockers," was speedily dispelled when the conditions of the recent campaign among clubs in Philadelphia became known. Here federal agents, appearing before the executive boards of organizations and explained their method of procedure, and enlisted in nearly all cases the co-operation and support of the officials. In the few cases where a hostile attitude was encountered, the officials were warned that violators of the law must be prepared to accept the consequences, and action followed.

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## COOKIES FURTHER GIRL SCOUT FUND

Sale in Business District Arouses Public Interest

"Cookies! Cookies! Who wants a cookie?"  
Business men, bankers, heads of great corporations, lawyers and officials of state and city governments, as well as the hurrying shopper, were greeted by the cry today, and, unable to resist the appeal, dived down into their pockets and brought up a quarter or more, which they exchanged for delicious Girl Scout cookies being sold from trucks in the business district and went away munching them with a smile on their faces.

They were seeing visions of little girls with bright eyes and eager faces, thousands of little girls, all over Massachusetts, girls of high degree and girls of low degree with "increased ability and desire to help others; increased ability to take care of themselves; preparedness to act in emergencies; increased ability and willingness to help mother do the housework and care for the younger children."

At any rate, that is the way the business men are putting it to each other, in the staid way that business men have, in the drive that is going on by business men among business men, to raise money for the Girl Scout movement, but what they really saw were hundreds and thousands of their lives doing all the things little girls love to do and ought to be doing, in the way they best like to do them, and which go to make them the most charming and winsome little girls imaginable.

John R. Macomber is chairman of the committee of business men in charge of the collection of the fund. Associated with him are Prescott Higginson Jr., Julius Eisman, Irving F. Marshall and James J. Skowron, who is treasurer of the committee. The various branches of business have their own special committees to work among themselves. The chairmen of these are: Leather, Ralph Pope; boots and shoes, Frank R. Johnson; furniture, Hall markets, Walter S. Litchfield; rubber, W. S. Carroll; insurance, Arthur W. Pope; cotton, Richard Everett; banks and bankers, Irving F. Marshall; Automobile Dealers' Association, Chester I. Campbell.

Among the bankers a unique letter has been sent, inviting their participation in the underwriting of the Girl Scout fund, couched in terms usually used in connection with stocks or other issues. The purposes of the fund, the letter declares, are to provide for office and field salaries and the instruction of leaders in the Girl Scout movement, and to secure adequate sites for camps.

Tomorrow there will be a sale of dolls, other toys, and fancy articles made by the girls from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. at 687 Boylston Street, room 509, under the auspices of the Boston Council.

## LEAGUE TO CARE FOR POLICE DOGS

Sent to Comfortable Quarters After Uncomfortable Days  
The 34 German police dogs which arrived at Mystic docks several days ago on a steamer from Hamburg will be sent this afternoon to the Animal Rescue League at 51 Carter Street to await disposition by the customs authorities. Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the league, learned that the dogs, crated and uncomfortable, were remaining on the docks pending arrangement for their sale by the Government. She immediately offered the resources of the league for their care.

The dogs arrived in this country consigned to persons who subsequently did not desire them or would not pay the duties. It is expected that within a few days, therefore, the dogs will be offered at public sale after due notice has been made, as required by law.

## BOXMAKERS GET INCREASE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special).—The boxmakers' local of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has concluded wage agreements with the manufacturers for the ensuing year to become operative as of Nov. 1. The new agreements provide for increases in every operation of the wood and paper box business, ranging from 8 to 20 per cent. The box industry includes about 400 employees, men and women, in the 10 plants.

## WOMEN TO HOLD BAZAAR

The Women's Municipal League will hold a bazaar tomorrow at the Copley Plaza Hotel at which an assortment of unusual household goods, including a new vacuum cleaner, will be sold. Luncheon will be served at 1 p. m.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mrs. Anna F. Van Hise, Lowell, Mass.  
Miss Josephine Mettler, Miami, Fla.  
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## The Mabley and Carew Co.

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## Jobs for Former Service Men Are Waiting at the Red Chevron

Textile Industry Set Up by Two Women War Workers Beckons to Unemployed Soldiers

More workers are needed at the Red Chevron, 25 Shawmut Street, Boston. There is no dearth of men who can weave after a fashion, even with a certain interest in it as an occupation, but not in all cases have applicants been found to combine skill with facility.

Miss Louie Richardson and Miss Margaret Hobbs, authors of this venture for former service men, are sure plenty of workers ultimately will turn up, but when the only means of acquiring them is the informality of allowing it to be known about the service clubs and other places where former service men congregate, accumulation is necessarily slow. The present problem, then, is to find men sufficiently grounded in the knowledge of good weaving and who care to find their way through the bright blue door on Shawmut Street.

Within the house there is fresh paint and the pungent perfume of measures of rejuvenation. Too, there are a dozen hand looms with their myriad threads and their pale gold struts. And at several of the looms sit former service men, calm at the business of weaving things—rugs, coverlets, dresses, scarfs—of soft, exquisitely hued wools.

## Out of the Beaten Track

The house is tucked out of the beaten track in a neighborhood given almost solely to the mysterious machinery of motion picture exploitation. Up to the block is the commissary of a great restaurant chain. The house is not found too easily. But, once here, there are the former service men and the looms and this streamers of gold sunlight pouring through the chifon green of frail curtains. And there are the two gracious women who preside over the business that keeps the looms clicking softly.

Miss Richardson has the drawl and gurr of Kentucky in her rich voice. She wears an ash green smock over her dull blue dress and her eyes are kind and wise. Then there is Miss Hobbs, of another state, and with a smock the color of a peach with Georgia sunlight on it.

Miss Richardson and Miss Hobbs worked with service men during the war and after it. They learned the loom and the fine art of weaving, and they worked and learned that the shortest cut back to post-war usefulness was the occupation of mind and fingers and that weaving was a happy and efficacious means. They saw unemployment fling boys back unceremoniously on their own and into bewilderment and economic discomfort. The tale of being willing to work but of finding no work they could do was too often repeated.

The result was the little square shabby house at 25 Shawmut Street. In time it will be "fixed up" with fresh paper covering old walls and fresh paint completely hiding the scars time has etched on casing and floors.

## Accommodation for Fifteen

There is accommodation for 15 workers in the house, for Miss Richardson and Miss Hobbs have the whole house, living themselves in the attic, below work but of finding no work they could do was too often repeated.

There is no noise in the little house, with its small square rooms and a steep flight of stairs with a softly gleaming rail of ancient mahogany. The looms click gently as the silent gures bending over them deftly move control levers. The sun slants across serried rows of threads upon which patterns are woven. There is the low hum of desultory conversation—a chance visitor or two—discussion over shades and designs—and the

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## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

(Continued from Editorial Page)

writing of Lord Morley's biography, none of them correct. There will be no official biography. But there is, of course, an overflowing mass of material for personal reminiscences, and from these at least one interesting volume will be constructed.

I suppose the most important literary event among recent books is "Together," by Norman Douglas. This is a very good writer, who fills a reader with uneasiness and suspicion, and yet somehow casts a spell over him, was unheard of till he published his cynical "South Wind." That novel was deliberately cynical, I should say. It was designed to attract the attention of the herd. And in fact, it did. But Douglas had already published books beside which "South Wind" is but a questionable joke.

## Art, Music and Theaters

## Exhibitions at Casson Galleries

One must not enter a gallery with exclusive preconceptions and theories of art, if he hopes to understand and appreciate the efforts of contemporaries, who are grappling with new mediums. The post-impressionists, in their attempt to come closer to an expression of reality, strained in every manner possible, to achieve a more palpable, organic structure. Painting with the palette knife is a tri-dimensional, in addition to the actual achievement of the illusion in drawing.

The palette knife sketches of Alice Worthington Ball, now being shown at the Casson Galleries, Copley Square, have all the attractions and deficiencies of the medium. Most of the subjects are southern outdoor scenes, simple compositions of old doorways, color, facades, cabins, plantation scenes, in the warm, open sunlight, with attractive effects of shadow. The brick, plaster and stone are treated with homogeneous surfaces of yellow, orange, and gray. The palm trees are beautifully done, especially in the sunlight, with the bright yellow-green foliage. At times Miss Ball fails to use color to fullest advantage, as in the neutral violet wisteria. At others, she complicates the vibration, which, instead of enhancing the brilliancy of the color, neutralizes it. The still-lives are skillfully done, though some of them might better have been painted on a diminished scale.

Etchings of Auguste Brouet are also on exhibition at these galleries. The numerous prints cover a variety of subjects of the homelier aspects of Parisian life. The artist makes no attempt to disguise the influence of Rembrandt. Degas and Oudé upon his imagination and expression. The familiar ballet girl in moments of preparation and relaxation, the scenes of domestic figures intensified by effects of chiaroscuro, have been emulated again and again, but none better than his own. There are, besides, many original subjects: realistic street scenes, markets and shops and peddlers, and interiors. "The Circus," with all the bedlam of black stage, is full of remarkable detail. "American Army Canteen" is graphic, and a brilliant impression. "La Femme au Chien" has a delightful flavor of irony. Mr. Brouet shows a keen taste for subjects that lend themselves to the medium; his prints are full of significant detail, and are executed with a fine technique in the expressive characterization, by means of line, light and value.

## Mr. Bristol's Recital

Frederick Bristol, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. He played an "Anglo" by Galt, by Chopin, a Nocturne and the Fantasia-Improvisation by Chopin; Franck's Prelude, Choral and Fugue and pieces by Scriabin, Berners, Grovlez, Debussy, Aaron Copeland, Henry Cowell and Rachmaninoff.

Mr. Bristol's playing commands respect even if it does not arouse enthusiasm. It is honest and conscientious, but lacking in warmth and imagination. It is too entirely objective. Yet his is undoubtedly a musical nature. His choice of program shows an open mind as well as a refined taste; for the pieces by Berners, Grovlez, Copeland and Cowell are novel, and although not to be admired were nevertheless worthy of a hearing. Berners' "Un Souper" is one of those enigmatical productions in which so-called "advanced" composers delight. It might be named anything else with equal propriety.

Cowell's "The Tides of Manabau," after an Irish legend, is as whimsical as enough. In the pianist is obliged to produce a rumbling of the bass of the piano by resting his arm on the keys and gently rocking it back and forth. The right hand plays a simple melody, harmonized in conventional style. The effect is not unpleasant if not too long continued and was fairly descriptive of the story.

Aaron Copeland's "Cat and the Mouse" is innocuous, while Grovlez's "The Donkeys" is a charming bit of genre painting. Mr. Bristol was evidently more at home in these short pieces than in the more pretentious ones. Why should he not cultivate them more assiduously and create a unique place for himself among pianists?

## "Martha" and "Aida"

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company presented "Aida" at the Boston Opera House last night, with the complete dances by the Pavly-Oukrainsky Ballet. Anne Roselle was the Aida, Stella De Mette the Amneris, Manuel Salazar the Radames, Mario Basilio the Amoruso, Pietro de Biasi the Ramfis and Natale Cervi the King, Carlo Peroni conducted.

The value of Mr. Gaillo's newly acquired ballet was apparent in this production. In the Temple of the Thebes gate the dancers enhanced the illusion and their brightly colored costumes added much to the pictorial effectiveness of the scenes. If their dancing has not technical finish nevertheless their maneuvers are well organized.

The presentation as a whole was

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"Siren Land" and "Old Calabria." I am inclined to declare that either of these two books is better than the much-admired "Ethen"; in any case, we have had hardly anything in the way of travel literature for a quarter of a century which equals them in scholarship and sprightliness of narration. "Together," perhaps, is the sort of book a cursory reader of Douglas, who admired especially the miasmic atmosphere of "South Wind," would never have expected of this writer. In truth, however, Douglas was always full of feeling, and his malevolent mockery is but its more genial side of him, a free run, for the first time, in "Together," which is full of old revelations of his childhood in the Tyrol.

## musically and dramatically of good

quality. Mr. Peroni's instrumental forces rose to Verdi's music, and the persons on the stage were carried along with them. Miss Roselle and Miss De Mette sang and acted with intelligence and feeling. Mr. Salazar was not in good voice, and seems to have made no progress toward overcoming his fault of forcing his tones beyond semblance of musical quality. A large audience of devotees was enthusiastic over everything.

In the afternoon the bill was "Martha," with Josephine Lucchese as Lady Harriet; Miss De Mette as Nancy, Adamo Chiappini as Lionel, Giuseppe Interrante as Plunkett, Antonio Canova as the Sheriff and Natale Cervi as Tristan. Plunkett's tunes were made to sound more sugary than ever by a dragging performance. Miss Lucchese's voice is fitted better for Rosina than for Harriet. Miss De Mette distinguished herself by her spirited acting. Mr. Interrante sang well. Mr. Chiappini seemed ill at ease. It is surprising that singers who work together the year round depend so much on the conductor's nod. Ballet divertissements were scheduled to follow the opera. Tonight, "Madam Butterfly," with Mme. Haru Onuki.

L. A. S.

## The Frances Jewett

## Repertory Theater Club

The Frances Jewett Repertory Theater Club was "at home" yesterday afternoon when the members of the Henry Jewett Company, by the courtesy of the director, gave an artistic and painstaking representation of scenes from Shakespeare's "Hamlet." There is an atmosphere which surrounds these talented people which seems to make their efforts in only relief when compared with their fellow actors in other first-class companies. The work of the Jewett company convinces one that the art of witnessing the results of building on a solid foundation, and nowhere was this more in evidence than in this little excursion into the glories of the Elizabethan bard. Forecasting is a somewhat dangerous procedure, but it would be almost safe to predict crowded houses should the Jewett company again gratify Shakespeare lovers by the presentation of one of his plays in toto.

Yesterday's offering was given in dignified and scholarly manner, the players for the part acting with finesse their respective roles. In only one instance was the beauty of Shakespeare's English marred by somewhat faulty delivery, especially in the climacter which strangely enough being the case with Mr. Hampden, who otherwise gave a careful reading of the name part. Admirable was the beautiful delivery of Miss Wilson, a promising newcomer to the company, who played the part of the Queen in satisfying manner. The other parts were in the capable hands of Mr. West as the King, Mr. Elise as Polonius, Mr. Scott as Rosencrantz, Mr. Tonge as Guildenstern and Miss Plowright as Ophelia.

At the close of the performance a reception was held in the foyer of the theater.

## SMITH SENIORS WIN CREW RACES

## Juniors Defeated in Final Events of the Season

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special)—Seniors and juniors of Smith College held their annual fall crew races on Paradise Pond on Wednesday afternoon. The seniors, whose crew representative is Eleanor Bailey of St. Paul, Minn., were the final winners, making a total of 104.8 points in a system whereby each event was judged for a possible 30 points.

The main features were the contests between the senior first, second, third and fourth crews and the junior first, second, third, and fourth crews, respectively. These were judged for form and ability to turn. The first senior crew, consisting of Mary Carter of Montclair, N. J., Elizabeth Campbell of Pittsburgh, Pa., Anna Otis of Cleveland, O., Louise Barton of Berlin, N. H., and the cox, Eleanor Bailey, was victorious in a race with the senior second crew, winning by a quarter of a length. On the second crew are Marian Ropes of Salem, Mass., Frances Page of Melrose, Mass., Helen Dexter of Concord, N. H., Susan Sawyer of Bangor, Me., and the cox, Esther Beckwith of New Britain, Conn.

This event marks the end of the

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season for a sport which is the favored privilege of juniors and seniors. That it ranks high in popularity is shown by the fact that both this year and last one-half of the junior class and one-fourth of the senior class signed up to go out for it.

## SENATOR MOSES' WORDS CRITICIZED

## Robert P. Bass Attacks His Attitude on Farm Bloc

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 8 (Special)—Criticism made by George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, on the farm bloc and co-operative agricultural movements was resented here yesterday at the meeting of the Association of Farm Bureaus.

"We must have our organization if we secure our rights," said Robert P. Bass, former Governor of the State, in addressing the convention. "Senator Moses has taken every opportunity to ridicule and denounce the farm bloc in Congress."

Mr. Bass said he did not share the prevailing pessimism about agriculture in New Hampshire, nor did he believe this State is destined to become merely a playground for the rich, and stated that the reasons for his confidence were the economic changes of the past few years, of which he mentioned three. They were, first, the land in the middle west is today very costly compared to New Hampshire land, so that the farmer has to earn the interest on his additional investment; second, that we have the greatest markets in the world right at our door, when in some places in the west they have to ship their produce 3000 miles; and third, that the increased freight rates have made our home markets more valuable than a few years ago.

To realize these advantages, he said, farmers must be organized. The farmers and consumers are the only two classes not organized.

## TRUCKING BUSINESS CONTROL DISCUSSED

Before William F. Williams, chairman, and his associated commissioners, of the Department of Public Works in the State House, railroad representatives and men who operate commercial motor vehicles in Massachusetts discussed the resolve yesterday passed by the Legislature and which divided the work of the department to study the trucking business and to determine if it is properly conducted, as well as to consider the feasibility of the entire activity being placed under the control of the Department of Public Utilities as are the railroads and railways.

During the hearing, George G. Mosse, Representative in the Legislature from Waltham, said he would ask the Legislature next year to pass a law forbidding the operation of commercial vehicles on Sundays and holidays unless necessity could be proved. The question of licensing the trucks operating as freight carriers was discussed. Representatives of the railroad roads insisted that the State control the operation of trucks and license them.

Fred A. Cummings of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway told the commissioners that the trucks had put this street railway out of the freight-carrying business and made it lose an investment of \$1,000,000.

## CANDIDATES TO ASK CAMBRIDGE RECOUNT

Miss Nora J. Driscoll, Patrick J. Delaney and Roland E. Brown, three of the candidates who were defeated on Tuesday in the municipal election in Cambridge, have declared their intention to ask for recounts. Petitions for recounts must be filed with the board of election commissioners in Cambridge by 5 tomorrow night.

Miss Driscoll was a candidate for election as a councillor-at-large. She lost by 260 votes. Mr. Delaney was a candidate for school committee and was defeated by 141 votes. Mr. Brown was defeated for the council in Ward 5 by 269 votes. Garfield T. Rice, defeated for council in Ward 7, may also ask a recount.

## NEW BOSTON TRAFFIC UNIT

Establishment of a new traffic division in the Boston Police Department was announced last night in general orders. This unit will be designated as Division 21, and beginning at 2:45 o'clock, tomorrow morning, will function in the area south and west of an imaginary line drawn from the West Boston Bridge to Dorchester Bay. About 30 men are to be transferred from Division 20, the city's first traffic unit, to make up the 50 in the new station. Under the supervision of Lieut. James Laffey, the new division will direct the work of the new division, whose headquarters will be at 262 St. Botolph Street.

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## POTATO GROWERS' POOL DISTRIBUTED

## Significant Changes in Marketing Maine Product Result From Co-operative Movement

CARIBOU, Me., Nov. 8 (Special)—Members of the various district associations of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange are now receiving the first distribution of the seasonal pool. The distribution is figured on the basis of all members in farm and track. It is expected that a second distribution will be made on this pool within the next week.

The record thus far established by the Exchange in the first eight weeks of operation has brought about several significant changes in the marketing of Maine potatoes. Grades have been established which have resulted in creating a standard for all potatoes shipped. This accomplishment has been attained by the warehousing department through the efficient manner in which 140 loading points have been organized to handle the movement of a volume which will total in the aggregate 124,000 cars.

The 3100 members of the 30 district associations have built better than they realized when signing the marketing agreement which culminated in the formation of the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange. A complete change has been effected in the method of selling potatoes. Extending as it does into 3100 homes and practically every community from Fort Kent to Newport, the effect of the change is felt by business interests as well as members.

The non-member, at the present time, thanks to the member, is receiving a higher price, and, since he is not bound by a contract, he is able to sell many of his potatoes. This temporarily places him in a strategic position, in that many bills are paid, while the member must patiently await further distributions from the pool before his obligations may be liquidated to as great an extent.

It is generally conceded by leading business interests that the stabilizing effect of organized control accompanied by orderly marketing, has resulted in enabling the farmer to receive a much greater proportion of the sales price of his potatoes. It is estimated that this attainment has placed in the hands of both member and nonmember approximately \$500,000 which would never have found a final resting place in the pocket of the producer under the old speculative method of selling.

## GIRLS SUBSTITUTE BEANS FOR CHICKEN TO HELP NEAR EAST

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special)—Rice and beans will be items of the dinner menu at Mount Holyoke College on Dec. 2, the Sunday following the Thanksgiving recess. The college community, by a unanimous rising vote, has agreed to carry out the proposal of the Near East Relief Fund Committee, of which President Mary E. Woolley is a member, and to join with many thousands throughout the country, in celebrating International Golden Rule Sunday.

The celebration takes the form of adding for one repeat the menu of the meals supplied to those receiving relief in the Near East and sending the difference in cost between the regular Sunday meal and the relief menu to the fund. The first Sunday of the month is chicken dinner Sunday at Mount Holyoke.

## CHURCHES INVITE STUDENTS TO DINNER

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 8 (Special)—Fourteen churches of Lewiston and Auburn are uniting in a project entirely new to these cities—a dinner and entertainment for the students of Bates College. The affair to be at the Lewiston City Hall tonight. The dinner will be at 6:30 and the entertainment will follow. Every Bates College man and woman is invited to be present and efforts will be made to have them feel "at home." It is

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## PUPILS' DRAWINGS SENT FROM JAPAN

## New England Children to Correspond With the Artists

Drawings made by pupils in the schools of Nagoya, Japan, from the first grade to the eighth grade, which arrived at Boston on the steamer Lisbon Maru, consigned to Miss Jessie Sherwood, secretary of the Japan Society of Boston, will be delivered as soon as they are taken from the holds of the vessel. They are to be re-mounted and sorted and become part of an exhibition to be shown to school children in New England cities as well as to adults at various art clubs, etc. The lot consists of about 100 drawings, selected specially for the purpose by the Mayor of Nagoya and shipped from the Nagoya city office to Miss Sherwood.

The Japan Society of Boston is working in the interest of peace and international friendship between the United States and Japan. They are fostering correspondence between Japanese and American school children. The drawings are all marked with the name and address of the pupil and when exhibited in New England schools, the pupils will be requested to write to the ones who drew the pictures.

Plans are now being made by the society to arrange several exhibitions of these drawings, together with others that are expected to be received in the near future and with those already received. Miss Sherwood expects 100 or 150 from Kioto and has nearly 200 already from Osaka. The exhibitions will be shown in all parts of the United States.

## PORTLAND TO HAVE OVERSEAS SERVICE

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8 (Special)—Regular transatlantic steamship services will be maintained at this port during the coming winter season on five steamship lines and heavy freight shipments are anticipated by the various steamship officials.

James M. McDougal, local manager of the Robert Reford Company, Inc., announced that regular sailings will be continued throughout the winter by the Cunard Line from Portland to London, England, by the Anchor-Donaldson Line from Portland to Glasgow, the Thompson Line from Portland to Newcastle-on-Tyne and Leth, and the Rogers & Webb Line from Portland to Rotterdam and Hamburg.

In addition to these sailings, regular passenger and freight service will be maintained by the White Star-Dominion Line between Portland and Liverpool, and a freight service between Portland and Avonmouth.

## GOSPEL MISSIONS CONFERENCE OPENS

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 8 (Special)—The sixth conference of the New England District of International Union of Gospel Missions is in session this afternoon at the Bethel Help Association rooms. The evening session will be held in the Salem Square Congregational Church. The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock by William Gordon Lawton of Providence, president of the district. The speakers included the Rev. W. E. Paul of Minneapolis and the Rev. John R. McIntyre of Philadelphia.

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## IMMIGRATION RUSH FOR 1924 SHOWN IN EARLY RESERVATIONS

## Shipping Firms Have Nearly Capacity Bookings for Next July's Trips—Demand for Tickets Heavy

Advance bookings by aliens desiring admission to the United States have already made serious inroads into the quota to be received in July, 1924. Steamers scheduled to leave European ports next June, in time to reach American seaports on or soon after July 1, have sold reservations almost to the extent of their capacity. The quotas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, were practically exhausted upon arrival of the November passenger liners, so that from now on until July 1, next, no aliens except those exempt from the quota law will be permitted to enter the United States.

Steamers sailing from European ports during the latter part of October, and arriving at Portland, Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and other points Nov. 1, 2 and 3, were, in some cases, far from being booked full, because of the quotas for the current fiscal year having already been nearly exhausted. Hundreds of aliens seeking passage were turned away.

The decision of the United States Government to admit 20 per cent of the yearly quotas of any nationality, in any one month of the year, has caused the "current fiscal year" quotas of any nationality, in any one month of the year, has caused the current fiscal year's quotas for most countries to be filled with the November arrivals. This situation is likely to be duplicated next year, say steamship officials. Aliens are quick to see the advantage of early bookings, under these conditions, and are buying their tickets from European agents seven and eight months before sailing.

Ticket sellers in the United States are also busy on bookings far in advance for, in many cases, relatives or friends of the intended immigrants who are already in this country, buy the tickets here and mail them to friends in foreign countries.

Under the United States Immigration Act, the number of aliens admissible in a fiscal year is 357,803, of which 77,242 are from the United Kingdom, 67,607 from Germany, 42,057 from Italy, 21,413 from European and Asiatic Russia, including Ukraine, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, 21,076 from Poland, 20,042 from Sweden, 14,357 from Czechoslovakia, 12,202 from Norway, and the balance from all other countries.

These figures do not include the exempt class of alien who comes to this country. Not all of these quotas have been filled as yet, for this year, but those of the countries sending the largest numbers to America—regardless of the figures they are permitted to send—have been exhausted. The quotas filled to date are: The United

## WOMEN'S LEAGUE PLANS BAZAAR

The Women's Municipal League will hold a bazaar tomorrow afternoon and evening at the Conkey Plaza, at which an assortment of fancy and useful articles will be on sale. There will be an entertainment and Miss Amy Lowell will read from some of her poems. Luncheon will be served at 1 p. m.

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## DOMINICAN PRESIDENTIAL RACE IS PEYNADO-VASQUEZ CONTEST

Field of Six Candidates Narrows Down to Two—Natives Do Not Comprehend Registrations

By GARDNER L. HARDING

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Nov. 1.—Allowing for a very considerable margin of unforeseen circumstances, either Francisco J. Peynado or Gen. Horacio Vasquez will be chosen President of this Republic as a result of the forthcoming elections. At the present time these two are all that are left out of a roster which a few months ago showed six hopeful candidates, the leaders of "personal" parties in a country which still knows no other mode of political selection than by personal leadership. One by one the other leaders have dropped out or have combined their forces with one or the other of two surviving coalitions. The Peynado coalition is known as the *Coalición Patriótica de Ciudadanos* (the Patriotic Citizens' Coalition), the Vasquez group, as the *Alianza Nacional Progresista*. In the thick of the campaign Dominicans know them more briefly as the *Coalición* and the *Alianza*, more colloquially as the *Peynadistas* and the *Vasquezistas*. These parties are striving against each other with great earnestness and rivalry, in spite of the fact that there is no real issue or national tendency between them.

There is a good deal to choose between the two men. Señor Peynado is a novice in politics, formerly minister to the United States, a lawyer who has handled a good deal of his country's international business relations, including that with the Americans, an able writer and thinker before America came in on Dominican problems of civil administration. Unfortunately, he has accepted the aid, in default of a natural political following, of two of the most uninviting veterans in Dominican political life where the prospects of a decent administration are concerned. General Desiderio Arias, the "Pancho" Villi of the Republic, and Manuel de J. Gomez, formerly Mayor of this city. Señor Peynado is a practical man, and is rated, not in a slur, in sense, as pro-American.

### General Vasquez' Chances

General Vasquez, as his title shows, belongs to a wholly different tradition. He is Don Horacio, the popular idol, twice provisional President in the stormy days of old, a true "concho primo," a national cousin nickname of the Dominican hero. He is the "campesino," a countryman, a comparatively unlettered man, the bluff old veteran of many a party campaign who has a reputation for defying the foreigner which the more anti-American element in Dominican politics would see that he had plenty of opportunity for living up to if he was elected.

He is not strong enough to be elected alone, so his National Party has made a necessary alliance with the Progressive Party, led by Federico Velasquez. Señor Velasquez is slated for Vice-President on the Alliance ticket, but if it is successful he will be much more important than this office connotes. He is the first politician in Santo Domingo, shrewd, wealthy, experienced, and extremely capable. He was Minister of the Treasury under Santo Domingo's ablest President of this century, Ramon Caesares, and under that regime he was all but a dictator. He is the friendly element to the United States in the Vasquez-Velasquez combination. He signed the convention by which Americans acquired their first customs control back in 1907, and he has maintained the wisdom of that decision consistently ever since.

Conceivably, the Alliance Party may not hold together in the dual leadership so inconsistent in character; it is too much like the two parts of a Rochelle powder. If the election can be held before the fall begins, the Alliance party should win, because normally its partisans know best where to go for the votes they need, and understand completely the science of getting them to the polls. Neither of them could win alone, but together enough strength in their combined support in the country to give them good hopes, under anything like a proper registration of the popular opinion of the Nation, of winning the election.

### Complex Election Law

But that any such rational probabilities as these are going to govern this election is extremely doubtful. The electoral law has almost 200 clauses, with amendments and alterations of the most radical character which have since been added to it. It is destined to be applied to a people something like 80 per cent of whom are illiterate, and very few of whom, except in a few of the towns, have the remotest idea of what an election is—that is, a contested and not a dictated election. The provisional President was supposed to have resigned during the August just past, when the hopeful framers of the election law expected to turn over the new Dominican government to the Dominican people on their national holiday, Aug. 16, with a fitting celebration and a grand national feast. Instead, on that day the President had just got around to issuing the three months' decree necessary for an election on Nov. 14. Now still another postponement is talked of, and the United States has in the last few days twice firmly said, "No!" Yet Americans on the ground reckon that the election, and all the critical part of the American plan of evacuation that depends upon it, has about an even chance now of going through smoothly.

On Sept. 26, W. W. Russell, the American Minister here addressed a note to the Comisión de Representativos, which follows in part:

In the past few weeks a great deal

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has been published in regard to the non-delivery of registration certificates to the voters who are to take part in the coming elections, and, consequently, a possibility that the elections will have to be postponed. This is a serious matter, and I most emphatically state that the American Government, as signatory to the Plan of Evacuation, will view with grave concern any circumstances tending to endanger the execution of said plan or delay the electoral process, by postponing the date fixed for the election at which the Dominican people, with a free expression of their will, are to initiate the steps for the establishment of a Constitutional Government in this Republic.

It is the imperative duty of all concerned to endeavor to reach a satisfactory solution at once of all conflicting questions, to the end that the elections may take place on the date fixed by the convocatory decree.

### Grave Concerns

When a Government situated as is the American toward the Dominican Republic, views anything "with grave concern," it must be assumed that a condition exists to justify such serious language. This trouble about the registration certificates seems to be such a condition. It is typical of a set of circumstances that are not going "right" in this election, and the minister, obviously acting with the previously obtained sanction of the Department of State, has called public attention to this fact by addressing a formal note to a body with which he is in actual conference on every working day of the week.

The expectant voters of this republic have been registering ever since June. The total number of registrants now numbers about 95,000 out of an estimated electorate of about 200,000. The registration process was designed by the planners of the political plan merely as a means of getting the voters on the rolls. But politics in this republic is not so temperate a business. Registration had all the enthusiastic acclaim of a party primary.

The result has been that much partisanship has broken out over this purely preliminary matter, and that the two parties have been exceedingly loth to complete the second stage—that of issuing the actual certificates of registration until some complicated matters of eligibility have been passed on. To skip these for a moment, the immediate problem is that with the election barely a month away less than 2000 "cedulas," or certificates of registration, actually have been put in the hands of the voters.

### Political "Sticklers"

The truth is that persons of the political education of the Dominicans are great sticklers for fundamentals, regardless of everything else—including whether in the absolute political inexperience of their country these fundamentals ever can be carried out or not. For instance, in the original plan the most convenient test of eligibility was taken as the census returns of 1921. This was the first census ever taken here, and in its large-handed way it left out a large number of citizens, including, for instance, the President of this republic. Also, since 1921 a good many persons have moved about, and a very large number of young men have reached voting age. So the General Electoral Board was allowed to make the more practical test that six months' residence as a Dominican citizen was the essential sine qua non for voting, taking the census, the road rolls gathered to allot work-time on the public highways, and the testimony of two recorded citizens before the local board as interchangeable accepted proofs of identity.

This has been the basis of the trouble. Party managers and lawyers everywhere have claimed that only the competence of the Supreme Court could make so far-reaching a readjustment; they want the whole thing adjudicated in the midst of the election, with an obvious postponement in view until that same body shall have passed upon this and such other points as the politicians think require its sanction. The General Electoral Board makes administrative decisions, they say, and the fact that the board has been wise and impartial and has made its decisions promptly, with some idea of the value of the time limit in which it is working, influences them not at all.

### Candidates "Scratched"

The General Electoral Board has in its own mind been technical enough, so well, to suit the most abstract-minded Dominican; but its summary methods of disfranchising voters by decisions of the latest, hair-splitting technicality have caused almost as much clamor in the other direction. It has thrown out the candidates of the Vasquez party, for instance, in 11 communes usually because they were not submitted in proper form; and it has cast them out utterly because before they could be resubmitted the date for putting in the nominations, Sept. 15, had passed.

The extreme case of this was the instance of the Vasquezistas of the La Vega Province, including one of the foremost towns of this country and a Vasquez stronghold, who have been deprived of their votes in the coming election on account of the oversight of their party managers in submitting an "attested copy" of their list of nominations when the law required a "duplicate." This may just about make the difference for the Alliance party

The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in Detroit, Mich.:

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between winning and losing the election and wherever they are gathered together they talk bitterly of this injustice, and of the shameful culpability of the Americans who stand by calmly and see such a thing done.

So with many thousands of cases of eligibility piling up in the electoral boards, in addition to other troubles, with one party severely hit by rulings already made, and with the primary machinery of vote-casting—the *cedulas*—not yet seriously begun to be distributed, the prospects of holding this long-deferred election on time are exceedingly chequered.

### "Not Natural Voters"

As things stand now, General Vasquez has more votes if they can be voted, but Señor Peynado has more money. Still, no corruption has been alleged in the decisions of the Election Board; both parties are equally represented on it, and a former President of the Republic, Dr. Wos y Gill, gives it unmistakable authority by his presence. It is the first modern election ever held here, and the Dominicans cannot be blamed if they do not operate it smoothly.

To ask the people of this Republic to come three times to the polls—once to register, once to get their *cedulas*, and once to vote—triples an anomaly which is strange enough under the simplest arrangement. They are not natural voters, a man who observed the last election, says, for instance, that at La Vega, voting at that time consisted in a constant procession of much the same worthy citizens, led by the same leader, all day through the polls, with suitable intervals for refreshment. One man, impressed with the secrecy of the ballot on another occasion emerged without his hat, but finally admitted he had interpreted the privacy of the proceedings by burying it in the dirt floor. Still another interpreted the injunction, "Vota libre," by the closely similar Spanish words which mean, "Throw out the books!" and diligently buried all the documents out of the window before he could be stopped.

This is, of course, the element of the country which distinguished persons advertising the grievances of this Republic do not discuss for publication, for whom "liberty" has remained a distant abstraction. The serious attempt of the present experiment to embody free political choice, therefore, in the institutions of the Dominican Republic has still a considerable margin of failure and delay to operate upon before it misses justification as a real step in political progress here in the Caribbean.

## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WHEN Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the board of general purposes, first decided to visit the United States, with Lady Robbins, it was with the object of sight-seeing and for rest and recreation after a strenuous journalistic life, with attendance at perhaps two or three American lodges, just to see American Masonry at work at home. But, under pressure from various directions, that idea has been broadened into what may be considered an official or, at least, an authorized, visit to certain United States grand lodges, and a heavy program already has been arranged for him. He has therefore decided to refuse all invitations to Canada, as he feels he is bound to limit his efforts to such portions of the United States as he can cover within the time allowed for his stay. Various arrangements for his presence at grand lodges, not only in the eastern states, but the middle west, are being completed.

The chapter house of Liverpool Cathedral is now completed. It is the gift of the Freemasons of the Province of West Lancashire and forms a memorial of the first and second earls of Lathom, who successively held the office of Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire, and contains windows to their memory. A second memorial window is in memory of the members of the Province, who fell in the Great War. Dr. David, Past Grand Chaplain, the third bishop of Liverpool, who has just entered that office, will take the lead in the great task of the completion of the second half of the cathedral.

Sir Robert King Stewart, opening a bazaar at Larkhall in aid of a Masonic temple for Lodge Clydevale, said that many years ago the Grand Lodge of Scotland finding that most of the meetings of the daughter lodges were held in small and unsuitable buildings, strongly recommended that each lodge should have a hall or a temple of its own. That was a tall order considering that there were 1314 lodges in Scotland, and in Masonic circles it was regarded as a difficult, if not an impossible, undertaking. However, they all put their shoulder to the wheel as true Masons and in a few years throughout Scotland Masonic temples began to arise.

As an instance of the good will existing in Masonic circles in Ireland,

### Jewelry—Diamonds

Green Watches

Hugh Connolly & Son

State and Griswold, Detroit

State and Griswold, Detroit

State and Griswold, Detroit

State and Griswold, Detroit

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State and Griswold, Detroit

## POWERS' AGREEMENT IS INEFFECTIVE

African Liquor Imports for 1923 Will Be 12 Times as Much as in Year Before

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The problem of the use of alcohol in Western Africa, especially in the regions which are held by the French, but also in the regions held by the other European powers, is giving great anxiety to France. The Journal des Débats, has fearlessly told the truth about the state of affairs now existing.

If France is to make anything of its African colonies of protectorates it is obvious that the first condition must be a laborious and healthy native population. Now although French West Africa is relatively prosperous, it is an undoubted fact that the successive governors at Dakar have given grave warnings regarding the peril of alcoholism. In the six years from 1905 to 1911, the consumption of alcohol was doubled. In Dahomey the consumption was six liters a head of pure alcohol, and on the Ivory Coast five liters.

### Convention Signed by Seven Powers

After the war, there was drawn up the convention of St. Germain, dated Sept. 10, 1919, and signed by France, England, Belgium, Italy, the United States, Japan and Portugal. The provisions of this convention may be summed up as follows: There were to be excluded all distilled drinks containing harmful substances of which a list was suggested. This would shut out the crude alcoholic liquors manufactured in Holland, Germany, and other countries, which it had been customary to use in payment to the Negroes. Certain distilled drinks were admitted, but heavy customs duties were imposed upon them. The transport, the fabrication, and the use of stills, were forbidden. Certain zones were entirely closed. It should be noted that such fermented drinks as wines, in which the French are particularly interested, were not affected.

In this convention it was laid down that there would be in 1923 a revision of these provisions in the light of

experience. That it will be necessary is seen by the results which are now reported, and which the Journal des Débats rightly denounces. In the case of French West Africa in 1922 the most undesirable importations were reduced 6000 hectolitres. In the first three months of 1923 quantities three times as great as those of the whole preceding year entered the country. At this rate the importations of 1923 would have to be multiplied by 12 for the year 1923. But the case is even worse, for as the months pass the evil grows. In the British zone the same state of things is to be noted, so that it is not particularly the fault of the French. The most alarming symptoms of chronic drunkenness are to be found.

### Privileged French Position

No complete and definite list of distilled drinks which are regarded as dangerous had been drawn up. There would seem to be some dispute arising out of the privilege which the French had reserved of selling their wines to the natives. The British and others could not look on unmoved at this privileged position of France. The distinction which it was attempted to draw between wines and strong drinks could only lead to ambiguity.

At first it would seem that the French admitted some inferior rum, and then the British allowed gin to enter Nigeria. This gin was of Dutch origin. It is the favorite liquor for bargaining purposes. It is alleged that from August last year to February this year 300,000 liters of Dutch gin came to the port of Akkra on the Gold Coast alone. Naturally some of it entered into French territory, and the bureau of Dakar, which at first had taken its duties seriously, began for fiscal purposes to open its doors also. Certain foreign drinks are still excluded but generally speaking almost anything is now admitted.

It is suggested that a common list should be elaborated. But there is much difference of opinion about what should be included and what should be excluded. The French would hold that wine is harmless, but the statement would provoke the retort that if wine is harmless so are many other things. The Journal des Débats thinks that the best course now is to greatly increase the import duties, and prohibit the importation in bottles containing more than a liter. Further, the sale should be only permitted to those who have obtained special licenses. Surely, in spite of the difficulties, it is necessary to call a conference of the signatories to the convention, and at all costs to reach an agreement regarding the list of liquors to be absolutely prohibited.

### MADRAS GOVERNOR ADVISES STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The necessity for character building in the rising generation of Indians, to make them trusted, honored, and respected citizens of the country and to fit them to undertake all the responsibilities of public life, was the burden of the speech of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, which he delivered recently when presiding at the prize-distribution of the Government Medical College. His Excellency's sympathy with Indian aspirations is well known.

Addressing the students, he said, "Remember, please, that your country has during the past few years made the most rapid strides in advance toward the ideal of responsible government, and with that advance has come a great increase in the responsible duties of Indians in all branches of our administrative life. Our municipalities and district boards are almost entirely under Indian management, and five out of the total of seven members of my Executive Council are Indians, who control some of the most important departments in the administration of our presidency."

Ernst Kern Company  
DETROIT  
YOU are cordially invited to attend our CHRISTMAS GIFT FAIR to be held SATURDAY evening, November 10th, at 8 o'clock.

GOHAM GOLD STRIPE  
\$2.00  
"No Run that starts above can pass the gold stripe."  
Sold in Detroit Only at the  
B.J. Healy shoes

IN DETROIT  
SEND  
FETTER'S FLOWERS  
59 E. Adams Street Phone Main 1265  
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Special Footwear for Tots & Teens  
Friday Double Stamp Day

How Did Your Shoes Look This Morning?

HURRIED ON IN THE MORNING, TOSSED OFF AT NIGHT, YOUR SHOES ARE CAREFULLY SCRUTINIZED BY WHOM YOU MEET—BE SURE THEY ARE PROPERLY FITTED AND KEEP THEM LOOKING WELL—YOUR COMFORT AND WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE WILL PAY YOU.

Watch Our Windows for the Latest Footwear in Vogue

Kercheval Shoe House  
9205 KERCHEVAL AVE.  
near Belvidere Ave.  
Phone Hickory 1174 DETROIT, MICH.

## SPANISH DIRECTORATE REFORMS AROUSE STRENUOUS OPPOSITION

La Epoca Charges That Government's Action Eliminates the Best Men From Participation in Country's Affairs

MADRID, Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The stream of royal decrees, prepared by the president of the military Directorate, by which the old systems and abuses of Spanish government and administration are being exploded every day, continue. The Diario Oficial of the Ministry of War has just announced that, to save time and material, all announcements and promulgations in that publication will be made in a condensed form unless their juridical and administrative character demands that they should be given fully.

### Reforms Excite Opposition

The measure of reform still most discussed, and likely to be for a long time, is that which prevents ministers, Government officials, and others from holding seats on boards of directors or being otherwise associated with companies doing business with the State. The measure strikes at an abuse which nobody can deny and one which has done Spain serious injury. The Directorate is turning its attention more and more searching into the railroad problem as a whole, and a commission of engineers, and financial and other experts is being set to make a preliminary examination of the whole business with a view to reform.

La Epoca, which does not like the Directorate, says that men like the Count de Romanones, Rodriguez San Pedro and the Marqués de Cortina were called to take part in the government of the State precisely because of the success they had achieved in commercial enterprises, and that the new edict of the Directorate tends to rule out the most valuable business men from the management of the country. A few days later the Directorate made a partial answer to the criticism by granting the appeal of the Madrid, Saragossa & Alicante Railroad Company to retain as its deputy manager the former minister, Señor Teran. The new alcalde of Madrid, Señor Alcocer, who is one of the law officials of the Bank of Spain, is also to be excepted; and it is pointed out that in the preamble to the decrees upon the "incompatibilities," it was stated that exceptions would be made when justified.

"The Comedy Continues"  
A notable example of a ministerially supplied directorate is furnished by the Banco Hipotecario de España, from the board of which the Count de Romanones, a former Premier, Señor Sanchez Guerra, a former Premier, and the Marqués de Cortina, a former Minister, have had to resign under the new law. But the substitutions have aroused such comment, for in place of the Marqués de Cortina, his son goes on the board, and to the other two vacancies there are appointed

POLICE FIRE ON COMMUNISTS  
HARBIN, Manchuria, Nov. 7 (AP).—Four Russians were wounded, one seriously, when Chinese police fired on a crowd of Communists celebrating the anniversary of the Russian revolution. The latter were marching in the streets carrying red banners and making speeches against the police. When the police attempted to disperse the celebration a revolver shot was fired from the crowd. The officers returned the fire. A general fight seemed imminent until the Soviet representative at Harbin arrived and assisted in dispersing the Russians.

SOME STEEL CURTAINMENT  
CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Elimination of the third shift at the Inland Steel concern's Indiana Harbor plant threw 200 men out of work. The curtailment will probably last 30 days or more. Construction on the \$1,000,000 extension to the Indiana Harbor plants continues.

## Response

This letter has just been received from a manufacturer who advertised in The Christian Science Monitor a product appealing particularly to people who own their homes, or who contemplate building a home:

"The response to our initial advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor of October 19 has been far beyond our expectations.

"The volume and character of inquiries from northern Canada to the Gulf States, and the far west, indicate the strong confidence your readers have in Monitor advertising.

"Additional copy will be forwarded for insertion in an early issue."

The response to the advertisement was beyond the advertiser's expectations only because he had not fully appreciated, (1) the especial value of The Christian Science Monitor as a medium for reaching a desirable group of homes and families in all parts of the world, and (2) the strong intentional interest of Monitor readers in Monitor advertisements.



## IMPOSING MASONIC STRUCTURE IS RESULT OF DECADE OF STUDY

Shrine Auditorium and Main Banquet Hall Will Seat 5000  
Persons Each—Accommodations for 54 Blue Lodges

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (Special)—One of the most imposing monuments to speculative Masonry to be found in the world is being erected in this city. In architectural beauty and structural impressiveness it will, in many ways, compare with the great cathedrals of the past. This huge pile, the result of a decade of study by a coterie of enthusiastic Masons including the architect, George D. Mason, is dominantly Gothic, with here and there a suggestive touch of orientalism. There are three units facing on Temple Avenue, and partly on Cass Park: The Ritual Building, 258 feet high; the Shrine Auditorium, 100 feet high, and the Shrine Club, 145 feet high. Facing on Second Boulevard is the Consistory, its height and design melting into the other units harmoniously and beautifully. Beneath the roof of this great structure, for the first time in the United States, the blue lodges, chapters, councils, Scottish Rite and York Rite Masons will find their working and recreational homes.

A plot 400x190 feet on what was Bagg Street, now Temple Avenue, and 11x105 feet on Charlotte Avenue, was added to by the purchase of 105x205 feet on Charlotte Avenue, but this is held in reserve for future additions. 804 was turned Thanksgiving Day, 1920. Today \$2,500,000 has been expended, and at least that much more will be required, with the question of mural decorations and other interior beautification held in abeyance. The building is under roof and inclosed; the power plant is installed, and the interior work will proceed uninterruptedly throughout the winter.

There are 11,100,000 cubic feet in the structure, and when completed it will easily accommodate 24 blue lodges, five chapters, one council, two

commanderies, Scottish Rite Consistory, Shrine, and Grotto. This list of Masonic bodies which will become tenants of the new temple does not even test the structure's capacity. It is estimated that 54 blue lodges, six commanderies, six more chapters, and a greatly enlarged consistory could be taken care of without undue crowding. The Temple Association, composed of 25 distinctive Masonic bodies, has no intention of congesting the building.

Some conception of the magnitude of the structure, and the manifold uses to which it will be put may be had from a bare recital of what it will offer. Three entrances will be located upon Temple Avenue. The principal one will be to the Shrine Auditorium, a "room" approximately 165x200 feet, seating on the main floor and balcony 5000 spectators, each with an unobstructed view of the stage, which will be 50x95 feet, with a proscenium arch 64 feet wide.

The west entrance, on Temple Avenue, affords access to six elevators leading to the York Rite bodies above. Off the lobby are the business offices of different branches. The east entrance will be to the Shrine quarters. The Consistory entrance will be on Second Boulevard, and, though, a large lobby, entrance may be had to the body's cathedral, seating about 1500, with an elaborate stage.

The drill hall will be 125x156 feet, and locker space for 6000 will be provided. The great dining room will seat some 5000, while the so-called supper room, with a capacity of 1000, may be divided into 50 separate banquet rooms through the skillful placing of accordion, sound-proof doors. The kitchen will consist of one unit, and will be equipped to provide food for something over 5000 guests at once.

Smaller lodge rooms will be located conveniently, and the Entered Apprentice will be elevated to the Master's degree upon the top floor of the tower where provisions will be made to seat 1200, and a large stage, fully equipped, will be utilized to make more impressive the work. At each side of this great tower, nearly 300 feet from the ground, will be elaborate roof gardens

## Detroit's New Temple to Freemasonry to Be One of World's Finest



Drawn by Hugh Ferriss

Huge \$5,000,000 Structure Will, Be First in the United States in Which All Branches of Masonry Will Find Their Working and Recreational Homes

## BULGARIA LIKES CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

System So General in Country  
That Most Business Men Be-  
long to It in Some Way

SOFIA, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The rapid growth of the co-operative system in Bulgaria, and the variety of business done on a co-operative basis, are shown by a review of co-operative industry, merchandising and banking just issued by the Bulgarian National Bank. The survey shows that in 1905 there were 91 co-operative associations in Bulgaria, and in 1922 the number had risen to 2148.

Since the inception of the co-operative movement, it has gone extensively into banking and agricultural insurance. In 1922 there were 1123 mutual insurance associations conducted on a co-operative basis in the agricultural field. The risks covered include drought, hail, failure of crops and cattle. In addition there were 88 banks extending agricultural credits. There were 444 associations for the purchase of agricultural supplies, including machinery. Of the credit institutions, 86 were in cities and 1125 in villages.

Of the associations to promote productions, 34 were organizations for housebuilding credits and 348 for the stimulation of agricultural production. The activities of these productional credits covered such industries as silk culture, viticulture, dairying, cattle raising, irrigation and grain raising.

In Sofia the food distribution is largely in the hands of the co-operative society known as Fraternal Told, which has honeycombed the capital with a string of grocery stores, the only "chain" of grocery stores in Sofia. In these stores the goods offered are stated to be as a rule superior in quality and lower in price to those offered in the independent stores, a result brought about by buying in large quantities and by a quick turnover. It is also claimed for the co-operative stores that their personnel is of exceptional character and their methods characterized by a high average of honesty.

The co-operative building enterprises in Sofia are remarkable not only for their extensiveness, but also for their methods. It is not unusual for several men to enter into a building project jointly, each participant putting up a story of an apartment house for his own occupancy. Some of the largest business buildings in this city have been put up by the co-operative method and are conducted on a profit-sharing basis. The membership of the co-operative associations is growing so fast that the business man who does not belong to a co-operative society of some sort is rather the exception than the rule. There is no indication of any setback to the co-operative movement which is under way on a national scale.

## INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

Fayette Warren

Office hours 1 to 5—  
907 Lothrop Ave. Northway 4094  
DETROIT

## The Gown Shop

406 SCHERER BLDG., DETROIT  
Cherry 4130

Gowns for Every Occasion  
Attractively Priced

READY TO WEAR  
MADE TO ORDER

## Detail Showing Temple's Architectural Style

which will be reached by a few of the 11 elevators.

This will be one of the few, if not the only Temple which will be occupied by all branches of speculative Masonry. To make it even more than merely a ritualistic Temple the Shrine will virtually own all above the sixth floor of the Eastern unit. There will be a retreat for the Nobles, and in addition to club features 100 living rooms will be provided. The rental qualifications will be established by members of the Shrine. To the Shrine quarters will be a separate entrance on Temple Avenue.

Of the general recreational features there will be a billiard room with 40 tables, a swimming pool 25x75 feet, 75 shower baths, 15 bowling alleys, hand ball courts, four ball rooms,

and other features sure to add to the social life of members of the order. One of these will be a cafeteria with 24-hour service.

The formal dedication, it is believed, will not take place for at least another year. Meanwhile Masons from all over the United States are coming here endeavoring to secure ideas that may be beneficial in their own building program.

**Himelhochs**  
Woodward thru to Washington  
DETROIT

Real Stone Necklaces from our Shop of  
Imported Costume Jewelry  
Lapis, cornelian, jade, onyx, amethyst,  
crystal and jet.

**Winter Coats**  
—a complete selection of authentic  
modes in a wide  
range of prices—  
\$25 to \$250.  
Cost Section

**Klines**  
177-179-181 Woodward Ave.  
Detroit, Mich.

## Everything for the Business Man or Woman

**THE RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.**

Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers  
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

## CORA A. KERR

313 David Whitney Building  
DETROIT, MICH.

Goodwin and Camco Corsets  
Brassieres and Special Girdles

## Farmers Unite to Combat City Tourists' Depredations

Waukesha (Wis.) to Protect Wild Game, Flowers, and  
Crops From Motorists—Drastic Action Threatened

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Farmers in southern Wisconsin have at last taken definite measures to prevent the depredations by city tourists who have been doing much damage to roadside crops and fruit trees.

The organization of the Waukesha Rural Protective Association is the first step in an attempt to bring about a better understanding between the city man, who believes that it is his right to enjoy the country roadsides, and the farmer, who has been forced to suffer annoyance and actual monetary losses because of thoughtless injuries inflicted.

In the preamble to the constitution and by-laws of the association, its purpose is stated in part as follows: "We, the undersigned residents of the Town of Waukesha and adjacent townships, do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of protecting private property, wild game, trees, wild flowers and plants. It is the paramount purpose of this organization to protect private property and at the same time promote a friendly understanding and relationship between the residents of city and country."

Uniform warning signs have been

prepared, and one of these is posted according to the requirements of law on every 40 acres of farm land. In case the signs do not prove sufficient, action will be taken against the trespassers.

"It is not our desire to keep the city dweller off the farms entirely, or to rouse his antagonism," said E. B. Stillman, secretary of the association. "Any farm owner may issue to outsiders passes to trespass on his farm. These are to be shown on demand to any member of the association who may be co-operating to prevent trespass." Continuing, he said:

However, the farmer considers it his right to protect himself against careless or deliberate injuries to his property. Flagrant cases have been reported, where not only fruit and vegetables have been taken, but also where crops have been injured.

The city woman may not realize that the spray of cherry blossoms that she

picks from a branch overhanging the road will mean the loss later on to a farmer's wife of a quart or more of cherry preserves.

In the fall especially the temptation is great to make way with ears of corn or other harvest crops, because "they are almost on the road anyhow, and won't be missed."

The Waukesha Rural Protective Association was formed with the active support and sanction of the County Farm Bureau. So far only one protest has been received, and that in the form of an anonymous letter.

Throughout the country, the thoughtless or willful depredations of the city tourist have caused much concern in farming communities. In southern Wisconsin, because of the large volume of automobile travel during the summer months, the damage has been unusually heavy.

## Bernice

111 Grand River Ave. East  
Between Woodward and  
Broadway, Detroit

**NEWNESS**  
in  
**HATS**

**A. E. GRIMSHAW CO.**

34 W. Grand River, DETROIT

NOT only the article you  
want in Men's Furnishings  
—but a goodly selection of sizes  
and styles and colors.

If in a hurry, come here first.

## The Colonial man says— It does make a difference where you send your laundry.

**Colonial Laundry Co.**

DETROIT  
H. M. JEWETT, Main 3037, E. L. COUSINO  
Pres. Manager

**Grinnell Bros.**

Own Make PIANO

FACTORY-TO-YOU PRICE  
Unlimited Guarantee

AN ARTISTIC RICH-  
TONE INSTRUMENT

Convenient Terms. Catalog and  
Full Particulars on Request.

**Grinnell Bros.**

40 Stores. Headquarters  
1515-21 Woodward Ave., Detroit

Stores in Principal Michigan Cities

## A Comprehensive Showing of Autumn Footwear

for Men, Women and Children

**EYES**

Woodward and Adams, DETROIT

**QUALITY**

Quality in clothing—clothing of the Hatcher type  
is the result of the earnest pursuit of perfection in  
even the most insignificant details of manufacture.  
One buys such reputable clothes as Hirsch, Wick-  
wire with absolute assurance that no time or skill  
has been spared to make them perfect  
in every particular.

Distinctive Suits and Overcoats at \$60

**Hatcher's MEN'S SHOP**

TULLER HOTEL  
DETROIT, MICH.

QUALITY WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

## RUSSIAN ECONOMIC STATUS IMPROVES

Official Says Value of Industrial  
Productions Is 25 Per Cent  
Higher Than in 1922

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Pratakov, a high official in the Supreme Economic Council, in answer to a question about the attitude of the Russian Government toward concessions, asserted that economic conditions in Russia are improving. He said:

Slowly, by our own efforts, we are rebuilding our industrial life, shattered by years of war, blockade, and intervention. We should welcome concession agreements with foreign business men. They would make our task much easier. But it would be a great mistake to believe that our industrial recovery will come to a standstill if foreign capital withholds its co-operation. We have in Russia the resources and the capacity to rebuild our industries, if necessary, without foreign aid.

The volume of industrial production in 1923 was more than 25 per cent greater than in 1922. (It should be explained that the Russian business year ends on Oct. 1, so it is now possible to draw a fairly complete comparison between 1922 and 1923.) The same improvement was visible in farm products and industrial raw materials. The area planted with sugar beets increased by 50 per cent. The area planted with tobacco more than doubled, and reached 50 per cent of the pre-war figure. Cotton planting increased to such a degree that we hope to be able to limit our imports of cotton to the Egyptian brands.

Coal production is 35 per cent and oil production 55 per cent of the pre-war figure. Oil production increased by 15 per cent over last year. The metal industry turned out 60 per cent more cast iron, 20 per cent more sheet iron and 50 per cent more Martens products this year than last. The amount of woven goods produced in 1922 was three times the amount produced in 1921, and 1923 showed a further increase of 32 per cent. The amount of textile raw material worked over in 1923 was twice the 1922 amount and 25 per cent of the pre-war figure. The amount of flax woven was also doubled, and now amounts to over 50 per cent of the pre-war production. The rubber industry has now reached 30 per cent of pre-war production.

In general the wholesale value of Russia's industrial production is about 25 per cent of the pre-war value. The condition of the railroad and water transport lines has improved. The amount of freight carried on these lines is 40 per cent of the pre-war figure. The Government gives a certain amount of financial aid to certain industries, especially to those engaged in coal, oil and metal production. The yearly subsidies to industry amount to more than 100,000,000 gold rubles.

## Bedell

WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT

ONE need seldom hesitate on the authenticity of apparel from Bedell, because around the strict policy of "last style news first" has the prestige of this great house been built.

Rifle Divorced From Extraneousness.

33 Years of  
Dependable  
Quality,  
Workmanship  
and Style.

**Now Featuring**

A removal sale in which all garments have been substantially reduced in price. The usual MAU guarantee with every purchase.

**mau**  
INC.

2308 Woodward Avenue  
At Montclair  
DETROIT, MICH.

## Silk Lingerie Sets for Gifts

Made of fine quality radium silk, pussy willow and crepe de chine. Dainty step-in drawers with vests to match—and some with nightgowns in the same designs and colors, making a complete set.

Beautifully made, in flesh, peach, orchid and blue, priced from \$3.98 a garment to \$16.50 for a complete set.

Second Floor

**Newcomb-Endicott Company**

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in  
The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a  
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## Children's Book Week

November 11th to 17th

Make some little child happy—give them a good book. The Children's Book Shop at Hudson's offers broadest selection, chosen with great care.

**The J. L. HUDSON CO., Detroit**



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Canton on the Pearl River

WHAT do you—an American child—say to visiting a Chinese city—a real one, not the "China town" in some European or American city? All aboard for Canton on the Pearl River, the largest city in China! By no means! Look in the atlas and you will see that Canton is about twice the size of Peking, being among the largest cities of the world.

A pleasant way to go is to ferry across from the island of Hong Kong to Kowloon on the mainland, and take the morning train to Canton, returning in the evening by boat. Ninety miles of Chinese scenery—fishing villages, glimpses of the sea with sampans and strangely-built fishing junks, fields of rice, sugar cane, bamboo, pagodas, temples. Even the mountains and tunnels are different from those at home.

We arrive in Canton in time for the midday meal is called. Today this will be a regular European meal at an English hotel. Shamen, the foreign settlement across the canal from Canton. We must remember that we are the foreigners, the Chinese natives. If they laugh and point their fingers at us, we must not mind, for we really appear amusing to them. They do not think us nearly so handsome as their own people. Once when in Canton, I was accompanied by a friend with red hair, which was apparently as strange to them as bright green hair would be to us. The children in the streets screamed with mirth and called to their parents to come to the door. A mob followed our sedan chairs through the streets, laughing and pointing at my friend, while shouting "Yes, yes, yes," the only English word they knew.

The narrow streets After this we engage a guide to take us across the canal to Canton. He leads the way in a fine sedan chair, with silk curtains and tassels like a prince, and we follow in ordinary sedan chairs like quite humble people. All afternoon he orders us about as if he were a commanding officer and we his soldiers. Perhaps this is necessary, for if we were to stray away to investigate the interesting sights that are on every hand, it would be difficult indeed for us to find our way back to the hotel.

The streets are often so narrow that we can touch both sides at once as we pass along in our chairs. They are in no place more than eight feet wide. They are long and straight, laid out at an angle that enables them to get the breeze without getting the direct sun on every hand. Along both sides of the streets are shops with open fronts like alcoves. Usually there are a number of the same kind of shops together. For instance, there will be a street of silk shops, another of shoe shops, another of meat markets and so on. The houses usually have two stories, a combination of shop and residence. Our boat sails at half past four. So now we must choose what we wish to see. Here is a list of the places usually visited by foreigners, here for only one or two days: Rice-pastry picture painters, edible bird's nest vendors, Temple of the 500 Genii, old embroidery shops, Flower Pagoda, Jade-stone Street, Gate of Virtue, Emperor's Temple, ginger factory, matting factory, water clock. Then there are temples and temples and temples, and palaces that do not look in the least palatial. Everything is interesting in Canton, but there is little beauty and grandeur.

The Sights of the Place We could not discover why the Flower Pagoda was so called, unless it is because it is surrounded by a garden. The pagoda itself was not at all flowery. Looking down from its top, one sees a wilderness of red-tile roofs, miles and miles of them, relieved here and there by large green trees, and beyond these an ancient wall with several gates, and in the background, the Pearl River and low hills. One temple is quite enough to visit, for they are all gloomy-looking places with nothing of particular interest about them. They came, and came, with the magnificent temples of India and the fine churches of America and Europe.

Half-past four! It is time for our



## Christopher's Fleet

WHEN Christopher was seven he went to stay with his Grandfather and Grandmother, and uncles and aunts. Just at first he felt a bit shy, but his Grandmother showed him a big cupboard, crammed full of toys that his uncles and aunts used to play with. There were numbers of boats, large and small, and Christopher put them all out on the floor to pretend that they were sailing over the carpet. But it wasn't much fun, because they would slip down sideways and look exactly as if the tide had gone out and left them stranded on the beach.

So Christopher thought of a good plan. "I will sail them all in my bath," he said.

"Very well," said Grandmother. "And I will call them all by new names," Christopher went on. "This big yacht shall be 'Grandfather,' and this battleship shall be you—they are the best ones I think. Then this steamer shall be 'Uncle Robert,' and this little rowing-boat 'Auntie Midge,' and this coal barge 'Uncle Tom,' and this old thing 'Aunt Dorothy.'"

The "old thing" had once been quite

boat to sail. Down the Pearl River to Hong Kong, the Land of Sweet Waters. It would be useless for me to tell you of the rare embroideries, the fine jade carvings, the silks and other beautiful things made in Canton, for you can see these for yourself in the museums and Chinese shops in your cities. Canton is like a vast bazaar where may be seen the merchandise of the whole world. The Chinese send their merchandise to all other countries, and in turn import much from those countries.

Most of the Chinese who come to America are from the Canton district. That is to say, most of those who come to remain and who engage in business here. The students come from all parts of the country. These students learn to speak English exceptionally well, but in Canton and most parts of China the Chinese and Europeans, when speaking together, use a pigeon English that is laughable when one first hears it. Once when several of us were about to enter an elevator at the hotel in Hong Kong, the boy who was running it said: "Five pieces man, no more." Which meant that only five persons were allowed to ride in it. Another time a boy asked: "You like cat?" When I told him I did like cats, he said: "Have got nine pieces cat. Me go catchee." It is not so difficult to understand, you see.

MABEL ALBERTA SPICER.

## Men Who Made Merry

DO YOU know who the jesters of olden times were? They were the "funny" men, whom kings and great nobles used to keep in their households to entertain and amuse them. Life was not exactly dull in those days, because the times were so unsettled and disturbed that exciting things were constantly happening; but the people did not have much in the way of pleasure and amusements. No one ever read, for instance, because there were no books; nor were there any theaters or concerts to go to; nor had they any of the interesting hobbies which we have, such as photography or stamp collecting. The women did not sew and weave and the men had their out-of-door exercises and sports; that was about all.

So it is easy to understand that any one who could be relied upon to amuse must have been a welcome member of the household. Sometimes strolling musicians, jugglers or tight rope dancers would arrive unexpectedly. How glad everybody was to see them! After dinner or supper the great hall would be cleared and everybody would gather there, while they came forward to entertain the company with their songs or their tricks. In return, they would get a night's lodging and one or two good meals. Perhaps, too, a present of money from the great lord, and then they would go on their way to some other house or to a camp.

But jesters did not lead this wandering life. Indeed, they were kept in close attendance upon their lord. They were never allowed to sleep away for one night from the castle or palace, and they always wore the "fool's" costume—the funny cap with long points and bells and a tunic and hose, always of two colors. So they had little freedom. On the other hand, if they happened to please their lord, they often had greater privileges than anybody else at court. Henry III, King of France, was so fond of his "fool," Chicot, jesters were often called "fools." It was their official title that the two of them generally slept in the same room; and, when the Court traveled, Chicot used to ride in the King's litter. Charles VI, another French king, was also fond of his fool, for in his household expenses there occurred an entry for 47 pairs of shoes for the "fool" and seven for the "fool's" valet, from which we know that the fool had his own personal attendant.

Some of these jesters or fools were witty men, many of whose jokes were recorded and have been handed down to us. But those times were different from these, and some of the pranks they played we should not think so much of now. For instance, the great Guise, Cardinal of Lorraine, had a jester named Brusquet. Once, when Philip II, King of Spain, was dining with the Cardinal, toward the end of the meal Brusquet suddenly leapt up—

Half-past four! It is time for our

on the table and, going to one end of it, gathered the table cloth, with all the plates, knives, spoons, and dishes round him and rolled right along the table, falling off at the other end. All those present thought it the most splendid fun, the king in particular being so delighted that he said he really thought Brusquet ought to be allowed to have for his own all the things he had swept off the table (many of them were of gold and silver); so they were given to him. That was a funny kind of prank to play at a king's table, was it not? But, as has already been said, those times were so different from ours.

Of course, being so much in the



"Oh, Is That You?" Cried Patrick

## The House That Pat Built

Written for The Christian Science Monitor The little house was finished. It was made of wooden bricks. That fitted in so oddly, that it took some time to fix. But done it was, and just as Pat was viewing it with pride.

A Caterpillar hairy— It was brown, and very hairy— Came and dropped beside the doorway and looped its way inside.

"I'm sorry!" said its builder, Pat, with genuine regret. "I hate to have to turn you out—but it's already let!" It's built for two Tin Soldiers, who are rather crack and bent. Who think they are too shabby— Tho' they needn't mind it really! But they feel they've grown too shabby to join their Regiment.

The Caterpillar must have heard, but nothing did he say. But viewed the ceiling, floor, and walls, as though he meant to stay. And when he'd found the corner he decided was the best. He threw around his blankets— His golden, silky blankets— And tucked his little head in and snuggled down to rest.

Of course one couldn't turn him out when he was fixed like that! It didn't seem the thing to do, to tender-hearted Pat. And both the Soldiers quite agreed another house would do. So he left the Caterpillar— That cheeky Caterpillar— In the house on the veranda, to sleep the winter through.

He slept, that Caterpillar did, he slept with all his might. He slept through day and week, and month, as well as noon and night. And when at last the hot sun came and touched him where he lay, He shook aside his blankets— His now unwanted blankets— And put his speckled suit on, and wandered out to play.

"Oh, is that you?" cried Patrick, as he watched him rise from bed, And saw his gay wings flutter on a rosebud overhead. "I'm glad you had my little house— please come next winter too!" But he only gave a quiver— A funny little quiver— And I'm sure that he was laughing as he disappeared from view!

Nina K. Brisley.

## On a Rainy Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it is raining fast, we play an indoor game like blindman's buff. Or postman's knock, or nuts-in-May. We ask Mamma for scraps of stuff To suit our dolls; for in her box Are lengths of lace and ribbons, too. And silk to make them pretty frocks. The boys find many things to do. They tidy cupboards while we sit And sew. Toys they repair— A wheel this motor-car to fit. A rocker for that dolly's chair. They model a menagerie Of plasticine; we try to guess What each strange animal may be. When finished is each smart new dress.

We join them in a romp, and say: "How nice to have a rainy day!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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## Dot and Her Surprise Box

THE cold wind whistled around the corner of the house. A sudden gust bent the tops of the trees. "Cra-ack!" snapped the big leafless branch of the tall maple that reached out over the telephone wires.

"Look out below!" warned the man who was sawing it off. "It's falling," cried Dot, excitedly jumping up and down. The telephone men were cutting the heavy branch off the great tree. They were afraid it would fall during a winter storm and break the wires. They had tied a great rope to it. The other end they had thrown over a

strong, live branch. Several men had held it. "Cra-ack," called the branch again. It dipped as if bowing to Dot. Then, with another sharp snap, it broke free. It twisted and turned on the end of the rope. It almost pulled the men from their feet. Finally they lowered it safely. Then they dragged it to the woodpile and left it for Dad.

Dot followed. For a time she amused herself climbing all over it. Then Dad came out with his ax and she sat down to watch the chips fly. Sometimes, too, when he cut far into a log he came to pretty-colored wood.

Watching the Ant People "Another ant," cried Dot, "running right through. And there's another, just pecking out." "They live all through the center of the branch," explained Dad, "hundreds of them. They have their tunnels and living rooms and storerooms all through it. I believe I won't cut this up. I'll leave the branch, so you can see the ant people."

"Do they come out as it gets cold?" "No," smiled Dad. "But get me my saw, and my bottle of glue, and the little piece of glass on my workbench."

Wondering what Dad was going to do next, Dot brought the things as fast as she could. She was sure something interesting would happen. Dad sawed straight down into the log to some tunnels, at two points about a foot apart. Then he chipped out the wood between. And there, uncovered, lay several passages and rooms. They could just make out at the edge of one a great black ant.

"That's the Queen of the City," said Dad.

"My!" whispered Dot, clapping her hands softly. Then she stopped to watch Dad. He was taking the piece of glass and gluing it carefully over the cut section. She could see right through into the rooms.

"What splendid windows you're giving them!" she cried. "The ants are not interested in windows," laughed Dad. "They like their houses dark. But I'll fix a wood cover to keep the opened part warm. Then on warm days, even in winter, you can look in and see a little of what is going on."

"I love to think some of the insect folks are near by in their own homes, even when it begins to grow cold," said Dot to Dad, when finally they went into the house.

"Che-e-e-e up," chirped Mr. Cricket from the fireplace.

"You do not have to tell me to cheer up now, Mr. Happy Cricket," laughed Dot. "I'm happy, too. That old branch was a regular surprise box."

## A Water Clock

DO you ever see a clock without hands or face? One that tells time by dripping, instead of ticking? That is the kind the girls and boys in Canton, China, have. It is a water clock and a real town clock. It stands up in a tower three stories high—that is high in China—and consists of four large iron bowls, placed on different levels, one below the other. Water drips from the top bowl through a small hole into the next bowl below, until the top bowl is empty and the one on the ground filled. It takes 12 hours for the water to make its journey from top to bottom.

When a boy is playing on the street and wonders if it is time to go home, he runs over to the clock, picks up a smooth stick which looks like a ruler, and with this measures the depth of the water. The deeper the water, the later is the time.

About 20 feet above the street, on a little balcony, is a pile of 24 boards.

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the size and shape of shingles. These are the half-hour bulletins of the time in Chinese writing. The correct one is hung out on the upper ledge of the clock, each half hour, so that the people traveling by in jinrickshas can know the time without stopping to measure the depth of the water.

## A Winner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor He lives across the street from me. His house is great and tall; I climb my little apple tree And look down on his wall.

He plays alone, with nurse near by. And always stays at home; While all my crowd of boys and I Have woods and fields to roam.

He has a host of costly toys, With new ones every day; I make—like nearly all the boys—The things with which I play.

One day he came and called to me—I wriggled through the fence; He said his playroom I must see. And oh, it was immense!

He had a fine new hobby-horse, With flowing tail and mane; I rode a broomstick with, of course, A string for bridle-rein.

He said that we should have a race. I said that would be fine; He said he thought the fireplace Should be the starting line.

With laughing whip and prodding knees He tried to cross the floor; But I went past him like a breeze. And out the playroom door!

Laura Lee Randall

## Hidden Characters in "Bleak House"

In each of the following sentences is the name of a character in "Bleak House," the letters spelling each being in their correct order:

1. To be rich, arduous toil is usually necessary.
2. To spend a day in the country is a delight.
3. Look! Rooks are flying over the cathedral.
4. He had a bag, net and pole.
5. For humanity he gave all and regretted that he had not more to give.
6. We avoided the snags by careful paddling.
7. You spoke of a radio set. Do you expect it on your holiday?
8. Many statements, if literally taken, are misleading.
9. Do you know that Maj. Owen won the Croix de Guerre?
10. I saw in the car Boy Scouts going to a summer camp.

The key to the puzzle which appeared upon this page on Oct. 25 is as follows: 1. Run. 2. Coast. 3. Skate. 4. Dance. 5. Swing. 6. Dive. 7. Walk. 8. Hop. 9. Ride. 10. Bat.

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### A Star Sophomore Ends



**J. L. Combs '26**  
Harvard Varsity Football Team

its development as has been the case in previous years. That the team has come up rapidly during the last week is the claim of those who have watched it

Crimson players in their work 'sl  
the Tufts contest. Whether this i  
mprovement has been big enough to  
them in position to gain their first v  
tory over the Tigers since the war  
the question which cannot be det  
mined until Saturday afternoon.  
Eighty persons will make up  
Hastings on this afternoon

Harvard party this afternoon. It will be 16 coaches, 11 managers and assistant managers, 42 players and attachés. The squad will put up New York City tonight. Tomorrow will go to Princeton for a workout the Palmer Stadium in the afternoon and a game will be played at 7:30 p.m.

The players who will make the team follow:

J. W. Adie '26, c.; F. G. Akers '25, c.  
E. M. Beals '25, c.; C. H. Bradford '26,  
E. H. Bradford Jr. '26, c.; Standish  
Bradford '24, c.; M. A. Cheek '26, hb.; P.  
Coburn '24, hb.; J. L. Combs '26, c.; R.  
Cordingly '24, hb.; W. E. Crosby Jr.  
c.; E. S. Daniell '26, g.; J. L. Donovan  
g.; H. T. Dunbar '25, g.; C. A. C. Eastm  
'24, c.; Earl Evans ES, t.; Lewis Gor

24, e: M. W. Greenough 25, e: H. Grew Jr. 24, g: J. W. Hammond 25, h: K. N. Hill 24, e: T. W. Hoag 25, e: J. C. Johnson Jr. 24, i: N. S. Howe 24, j: J. C. Johnson Jr. 24, k: R. L. Hubbard Jr. 24, l: Percy Jenkins hb: F. K. Kernan Jr. 24, e: G. Laimbeer 26, g: J. L. Lee 24, qb: L. Lockwood 24, hb: W. B. Macomber c: J. J. Maher 26, hb: J. C. McGlone qb: F. S. Mosely 26, hb: K. S. Pfaffm 24, hb: L. L. Robb 26, e: A. G. Rogers 26, hb: A. W. Sambarski 25, hb: Ph

**WISCONSIN TACKLE  
BARRED FROM TEA**

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 3 (Special).—C. Gerber '26, University of Wisconsin right tackle, was declared ineligible yesterday afternoon by the eight members of the board of trustees.

of the Wisconsin Athletic Council, after reviewing the evidence collected by T. Jones, athletic director at La Crosse, Tuesday. Mr. Gerber was boys' athletic director and physical director at the Crosse Y. M. C. A. in 1919 and 1920. T.

source of the protest registered Monday to Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of conference athletics, is unknown, a University of Illinois spokesman says. Knowledge of the affair, Elither T. C. Nichols '24 or C. J. Miller '26 will be shifted to Gerber's place. Director Jones emphatically states that he does not know anything about the eligibility of H. Grange '26, Illinois halfback. This was the first year Gerber had come out for the Wisconsin team.

Lee Fohl, new manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club, divulges certain of his methods of handling team in spring training at a dinner tendered him for his introduction to baseball men of Boston at the Parker House yesterday. He believes in a lengthy period of training in as moderate climate as possible, with particularly careful attention to the grooming of the pitchers. His purpose is to have the players in proper condition to cope with the change in conditions when they reach the big leagues.

W. A. R. Quinn, president of the club, who gave the dinner, also outlined efforts to build up the team. Contrary to general belief, Fohl sees possibilities in the present aggregation of 39 players available.

States has been canceled because of the trip involved. Instead, Hampton Road will play Newport Saturday and the Vikings will play Great Lakes in Chicago at Great Lakes, Ill., Thanksgiving Day.

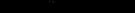
**M. V. FOOTBALL SCORES**

<b>NEBRASKA</b>		<b>GRINNELL</b>
7-Illinois	24	7-Parsons
24-Oklahoma	0	16-Washington
0-Kansas	0	15-Cornell
	7	0-Duke

38	DRAKE	31	38	OKLAHOMA	61
20-Cornell		0	0	Nebraska	2
54-Mo. S. of M.		0	62	Washington	
41-Grinnell		0	12	Okla. A. & M.	
21-Iowa State		0	3	Kansas	
136		0	77		31

WASHINGTON		MISSOURI	
7-Mo. S. of M.	0	19-State Normal	
2-Grinnell	16	0-Iowa State...	
7-Oklahoma	62	0-St. Louis	
7-Iowa State	54	7-Nebraska	
6-Drury	0	4-Kansas State	
29	132	21	1
IOWA STATE		KANSAS STATE	
14-Simpson	7	27-Washburn	
17-Minnesota	20	6-Creighton	
2-Missouri	0	7-Iowa State...	
7-Kansas State	7	0-Kansas	

64-Washington. . . . .	7	7-Missouri . . . . .	1
6-Drake . . . . .	21		
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>COE</b>	<b>42</b>
6-Creighton . . . . .	0	3-Wisconsin . . . . .	1
9-Okla. A. & M. . . . .	0	7-Knox . . . . .	1
6-Nebraska . . . . .	0		
6-Kansas State . . . . .	0		
7-Oklahoma . . . . .	3		
<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>





## ISLAND CREEK COAL'S ADVERSITY IS NOT SERIOUS

Condition of Bituminous Market  
Chief Unfavorable Factor—  
Dividends Seem Secure

In the face of general recovery in stock prices, the recent weakness of Island Creek common stock is conspicuous. About 1510 shares changed hands on Saturday and Monday in Boston, accompanying which were rumors of adverse earnings and unfavorable prospects because of the break in bituminous coal prices.

Actual results of Island Creek Coal Company do not confirm rumors of adversity. In the month just closed there was a very substantial increase in production. Total loadings were about 345,000 tons. Total sales with about 226,000 tons in the previous month, although the September record was affected by difficulty in a power plant from which the company obtains current.

Incidentally the October output is the largest for any month since June, 1922, just prior to the shipmen's strike, and compares with the company's peak production of 347,705 tons in March, 1922.

**Year's Rate Over \$500,000 Tons**  
Island Creek, in the 10 months to Oct. 31 has produced about 2,478,000 tons of coal. The total for the full year should run well over 3,000,000 tons.

Notwithstanding the fact that the soft coal market is unfavorable just now, earnings of Island Creek are holding at a high level. It is understood that October profits available for the 118,809 shares of common stock were more than \$200,000, equal to nearly \$2 a share.

In the previous nine months of this year the company earned \$14.30 a share on the common.

It will not be difficult for Island Creek to earn net profits this year of more than \$2,500,000. This would mean nearly \$20 a share on the 118,809 shares of common stock after \$2 a share on the 50,000 shares of preferred stock.

The Island Creek Coal Company has taken over on a royalty basis rising 5000 acres of coal land adjacent to its own property in West Virginia and carrying the continuation of the Island Creek seam. This tract has been carefully drilled and surveyed, and based on engineering and geological calculations it contains more than twice the total amount of coal produced by Island Creek proper in its entire existence. In short, this means that the new acquisition contains upward of 50,000,000 tons of unmined coal.

**Dividends Appear Secure**  
One who is conversant with Island Creek affairs points out that even if 1924 should be an unfavorable year for the coal industry, the company will be able to produce 4,000,000 tons of coal, and the coal problem will not be of importance based on present indications. It needs to earn a profit of only 31 cents a ton, or \$1,250,000 to assure the present \$3 rate on its common stock and \$5 on the preferred.

The two new mines of Island Creek now coming into production are the biggest units from the standpoint of production and low cost that the company has. They will have a rated capacity of 1,500,000 tons of coal a year, an output which it is expected will be reached in 1924-1925.

Though generous with common stockholders in the matter of dividends, Island Creek remains in very strong position financially. Its net current asset account today stands at about \$5,000,000, of which cash and Liberty bonds is by far the larger portion.

## GOVERNMENT REPORT OF GINNED COTTON SHOWS LARGE DROP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Nov. 1 aggregated 7,554,587 running bales, compared with 8,139,215 bales ginned to Nov. 1, last year, and 6,446,354 bales to the corresponding date in 1921, the Census Bureau announced today.

Ginnings included 134,677 running bales, counted as half bales; 11,521 bales of American-Egyptian and 487 bales of Sea Island, compared with 142,269 running bales to Nov. 1, last year, 15,333 bales of American-Egyptian, and 3136 bales of Sea Island.

Revised statistics for cotton ginned to Oct. 18 this year placed the number of bales at 6,411,145, instead of 6,400,579 bales, as announced Oct. 25.

## BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Bank of England's weekly statement shows these changes:

Total reserve	428,562,000	Increase
Circulation	134,861,000	69,000
Bullion	127,674,000	unchanged
Other assets	101,050,000	+7,746,000
Public debts	13,349,000	6,908,000
Govt securities	42,588,000	585,000

**\*Decrease**  
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.90 per cent, compared with 18.90 per cent last week. Clearings through London banks for the week were £695,685,000, compared with £771,944,000 last week.

**BRASS PRODUCTS PRICE UP**  
The American Brass Company has advanced prices one-quarter cent a pound on all brass and copper products, with the exception of seamless brass tubing.

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who derive large sums of money from their inventions, should know and have certain simple but vital facts before applying for Patent. Our Patent-Attorney gives these facts. Write to J. R. Mason & Co., 133 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

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## BANKERS TO STUDY DEFERRED PAYMENT PLAN OF STUDEBAKER

A group of bankers will be in South Bend, Ind., Friday and Saturday of this week, where they will visit the Studebaker plant and make a first hand study of the system now used by the Studebaker dealers in financing deferred payment sales of motor cars.

## CANADIAN PACKING DEAL COMPLETED

Connors Brothers, Fish Packers,  
of New Brunswick, Sold to  
A. N. McLean of St. John

CALAIS, Me., Nov. 8 (Special).—One of the largest business deals recorded in New Brunswick has been successfully brought to conclusion, when a company, headed by A. N. McLean of St. John, N. B., took over the extensive canning plant of Connors Brothers, Ltd., of Blacks Harbor, N. B. Negotiations leading to the purchase started several months ago. Mr. McLean has organized a strong company, which is being financed by Doherty & Son Co., financial brokers of Toronto.

The new company takes over the entire plant, general store, steamer, and other equipment owned by the company. The business of Connors Brothers, which has been in process of development for several years, is one of the largest fish-packing concerns in the world. The products are shipped to many countries, leading customers being in Australia and New Zealand.

Patrick W. Connors will retain his connection with the company. It is understood unofficially that the deal represents \$500,000.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EARNINGS LARGER

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—The Canadian National Railway turned in a net operating revenue of \$5,011,845 in the eight months of the present year ended Aug. 31, last. During the corresponding period of 1922, operations resulted in a net deficit of \$1,166,098.

In this year there was a deficit of \$1,013,887 on Canadian lines of the system, but operations on the United States lines showed a surplus of \$6,062,232. During the eight months of 1922, Canadian lines turned in a deficit of \$4,639,129, while net revenue on the United States lines was only \$3,528,040.

During the same period the Canadian Pacific Railway showed a net operating revenue of \$1,515,644, as compared with \$1,461,921 in 1922. Gross operating revenue on the Canadian Pacific Railway during the eight months of the present year totaled \$1,538,967, an increase over 1922 when they were \$108,235,426.

Operating expenses, however, showed a greater increase than revenues. For the eight months' period of 1922 they totaled \$499,608, compared with \$587,505 in 1922.

**CUSTOMS RULINGS**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (Special).—Gimbel Brothers of Philadelphia win before the Board of United States General Appraisers in a decision reducing the tariff rate on articles in imitation of jet and in chief value of paste. Duty was taxed at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 244 of the tariff act of 1913, and the customs board now holds that duty should have been exacted at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 35.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago lose before the general appraisers in a decision annulling the collector's assessment at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 214. Tariff Act of 1922, on split pieces of rough diamonds called triangle ends, used for industrial purposes. The importers contended for duty at the rate of only 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1429.

The Max Frankel Company of New York succeed in having the duty reduced on imported bolts cover made of raffia, in another ruling by the Customs Board. The covers in question were taxed on entry through the customs at the rate of 33.3 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 410, act of 1922. The board now holds that duty should have been only 25 per cent ad valorem under the first provision in paragraph 1429 of the 1922 tariff law.

## Shirts and Underwear

MADE TO ORDER  
Select Line of Haberdashery  
**HOWE & HOWE**  
Established 1858  
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Telephone Cong. 2098

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District Bonds  
provide our clients with security ahead of farm mortgages; liberal yield and tax-exemption. List on application.  
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**Lost in the Woods**  
This is the title of a small booklet I have had published, relating an incident of unusual interest in the life of the noted naturalist, Jack Miner.  
If you would like to receive a copy, mail the coupon.  
**HOWARD C. WADE**  
Detroit, Michigan

**HOWARD C. WADE**  
215 Main St., Detroit, Michigan  
Send me without obligation on my part and free of charge, please mail me a copy of your booklet, "Lost in the Woods."  
Name.....  
Address.....

## ANNUAL BRITISH LEATHER FAIR IS A GREAT SUCCESS

Exhibitors Report Many Business  
Results From Record-Breaking  
Attendance

LONDON, Oct. 16.—At the annual British shoe and leather fair held in Islington recently, all stands were well in order on the first day and every inch of space was taken by tanners, jobbers, shoe manufacturers, and shoe sundrymen.

Visitors from all parts of the world were numerous and Americans were much in evidence. In the opinion of those who have attended this function for 30 years, this year's fair was easily the best of the long series, and indications point to a big turnover in leather and shoes as a result of the fair.

Rubber men made a big display of special attention having been given to the pushing of crepe rubber for sporting footwear.

**Fair Attendance Record**  
On the second and third days of the fair the attendance seemed to pass all records, and many languages were heard. Frenchmen, Belgians, Germans, Czechoslovaks and men from eastern Europe all mixed together in an effort to examine the leather, shoes and machinery in motion. Many orders for leather were placed at the fair, the general indication being that leather and shoes are much needed in all parts of the world, and that it only needs political and financial stability to put the allied trades on a prosperous basis.

Hide men representing South American firms seemed to be very happy at the fair, and some large contracts for frigorifics and dry hides were booked for forward delivery. The current hide market is firm and steady, and, although prices are still regarded as high by tanners, few want to see the market tumble, as it unsettles buyers of leather who now want to book supplies for future consumption.

A good deal of sole leather was sold at firm prices. Tanners were in no mood to accept reductions, and bargaining had very little effect on sellers of either home or imported sole.

A very little American sole leather was to be seen this year, prices being still too high to tempt buyers, who have an abundant supply of low-grade stock made from imported dry hides. A feature of the demand at the fair was the demand for medium and good-class sole leather, because of the trouble which has arisen in connection with the wear of dry hides bonds.

**German Calf Competition**  
As regards upper stock at the fair, the display was excellent, and some of the American box and willow calf was especially good. The Continent was well represented, and importers of French, German, and even Slovak chrome stock were anxious to do business.

Complaints were frequent that, owing to the depreciated exchange, German calf leathers can be dumped on this market at prices which neither American nor British tanners can compete with. Some large buyers, however, found fault with the way in which calf and kid were graded by British tanners.

Glaze kid, both home and imported, was well to the fore, and big orders for American kid were placed for immediate and forward delivery. Prices were firm and shoe manufacturers seemed anxious to cover requirements in this direction.

Colored kid was wanted in fair volume, but buyers showed no great interest in the "jazzy" shades, which only appeal to a very limited number of wearers in Great Britain.

Suede leathers were also to be seen in all the fashionable shades, but it is an open question as to whether this class of leather has not had the best of its run in this country.

Patent leathers, very popular, and American stock came in for a good deal of attention.

**AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ESTIMATES**  
MELBOURNE, Nov. 8.—Estimates of the wheat harvest here today are as follows: Victoria, 31,000,000 bushels; South Australia, 22,000,000; New South Wales, 30,000,000; West Australia, 15,000,000.

**BANK RATE UNCHANGED**  
LONDON, Nov. 8.—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged today at 4 per cent.

**HINKLEY & WOODS**  
INSURANCE  
18 OLIVER ST.  
BOSTON  
FIRE  
LIABILITY  
AUTOMOBILE  
BURGLARY AND  
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AT LOWEST RATES.  
Business Established 1868

**Are your Investments  
fundamentally SAFE?**  
Judge investments as you judge friends. Consider character as well as reputation. Don't let mere name be your only assurance of safety.

If you are determined to have complete safety, you must have fundamental security.

Our new booklet—"Intelligent Investing"—outlines the important features to consider.

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Tear off this Coupon—Mail today  
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## CORNER IN BOMBAY SILVER MART OVER

Climax Reached Monday—Com-  
promise Between Bulls and Bears

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.—Sensational developments that have disturbed the Bombay silver market for several weeks, creating much excitement in the last few days, reached a climax Monday.

The dangerous position is now safely passed. A corner in the position of silver on Oct. 30, had drawn to India a very large accumulation of silver from the world's markets. From Saturday until Monday, the delivery taken by the bull clique totaled 15,000 bars of a value of approximately 2,500,000 tendered within the time allowed.

On Monday, however, the bulls, though financially strong, had insufficient time to take the delivery. Claque members of the exchange invited three prominent merchants to draft a compromise. The arrangement effected was regarded as satisfactory to both bulls and bears. The market has returned to a normal condition.

**FRENCH BANK STATEMENT**  
PARIS, Nov. 8.—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Nov. 8, '23	Nov. 8, '22
Gold	5,538,200,000	5,538,200,000
Silver	295,600,000	358,000,000
Loans and dis.	5,631,500,000	4,395,000,000
Circulation	39,041,000,000	29,000,000,000
Deposits	1,938,700,000	2,081,600,000
Adv. to state	23,100,000,000	23,700,000,000
Bank rate	8%	5%

## RHODE ISLAND'S NEW EFFORT FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Statistical Office, Designed to  
Aid Exporters, Is Opened in  
Providence

Demand for reliable foreign trade data, quick transmittal of foreign inquiries to the manufacturers producing the desired article, and closer co-operation in the efforts to build up overseas trade have been particularly keen since the importance of much greater business with overseas countries was realized by American manufacturers, exporters, and importers.

More than a few lines of industry in the United States find recovery exceedingly slow, due in no small part to the foreign trade situation. In the case of boots and shoes, as well as leather, a substantial increase in the volume of exports is necessary before production can go ahead at capacity.

Rhode Island manufacturers, in particular, have been active in seeking a greater outlet for their goods, and naturally turn to foreign markets. For some time they have sought to have established at Providence a foreign trade office for the distribution of statistics, trade reports, and other data, preferably under Government control. The Providence Chamber of Commerce,

through Ralph S. Richards, chairman of the foreign trade committee, and aided by Lynn W. Meekins, manager of the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Boston, has finally established a co-operative office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

This is the first co-operative office of the federal bureau to be established in the original New England territory. One other, located in Bridgeport, Conn., came under the New York territory until Connecticut was transferred to the New England district less than a year ago. The new office is located in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Providence, and is financed by that organization. E. C. Southwick, who has been affiliated with the foreign trade committee of the Providence chamber for nearly 10 years, has charge of the new office.

One special function of the new office will be to place "live" foreign inquiries in the hands of Rhode Island manufacturers to the end that they may make efforts to secure the business.

As a result of the establishment of the co-operative office, Providence is automatically placed on the itinerary of consuls, trade commissioners, commercial attaches, who make a tour of the United States, while in this country giving information as to trade conditions in their respective localities abroad.

**TELEPHONE BOND ALLOTMENTS**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Allotments of American Telephone & Telegraph Company 5% per cent debentures are averaging slightly less than 50 per cent. Subscriptions were received for almost double the \$100,000,000 debentures offered.

## LEHIGH VALLEY MUST DISPOSE OF ITS COAL PROPERTIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A decree of segregation providing for the disposition by the Lehigh Valley Railroad of its coal properties, was signed today by Federal Judge Learned Hand.

The decree orders the disposal of all stocks, bonds, and other evidence of indebtedness necessary to establish the independence of the railroad company from the coal companies and the assignment of such stock, under the company's general construction mortgage, to a trustee, to be appointed by the court.

Pending the trustee's appointment, the coal company may pay cash dividends to the railroad company.

The amended plan provides that rights for subscription by railroad stockholders for certificates of interest should be extended to April 15, 1924. Shareholders who buy certificates in the coal company must dispose of them, however, before Dec. 31, 1927, if they have not in the meantime disposed of their railroad stock. Otherwise the certificates will be called in and the subscription price of \$1 a share refunded.

The decree further sets forth that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, any corporation controlled by it, or any person acting in its interest, shall not acquire any coal stock. It also provides that the Attorney-General shall have access to the stock transfer books, and calls for a report on the progress of the stock transfers within six months.

# \$25,000,000

## Dutch East Indies

### Thirty-Year External Sinking Fund 5½% Gold Bonds

(Nederlandsch-Indische Leening 1923 C)

Not redeemable prior to November 1, 1933 To Maturity November 1, 1953

To be Dated November 1, 1923

Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent at the main office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, without deduction for any taxes, in the Netherlands or of the Dutch East Indies. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, registered as to principal only. Redeemable at option of the Government on November 1, 1933, and on any interest date thereafter, as a whole or in part, at par and accrued interest.

Sinking Fund to retire entire issue of bonds by maturity through annual payments sufficient to redeem each year commencing 1924 1/20 of the total amount of bonds outstanding at the end of ten years. These bonds to be applied to retirement of bonds through purchase at not exceeding par and accrued interest or through call by lot at par and accrued interest.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Fiscal Agent of the Loan

Part of an amount authorized by the Law of the Kingdom of The Netherlands dated June 2, 1923, approved by the Government of which, in addition to the present issue, 65,000,000 guilders have been issued in The Netherlands and in the Dutch East Indies and 18,000,000 have been issued in London, in June, 1923.

The following is summarized from information supplied by the Dutch Ministry of Colonies. All conversions of guilders to dollars have been computed at par of exchange (Guilder=\$0.402). For more complete information we refer to circular, copies of which will be furnished upon request.

These bonds are to be direct external obligations of the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

**RESOURCES AND COMMERCE**  
The Dutch East Indies, with an area of more than 735,000 square miles—about one-fourth the area of continental United States—have an estimated population of over 50,000,000. They are one of the richest of all colonial possessions.

The Dutch Indies stand first in the production of quinine, copra and spices; third in the production of tin, rubber, coffee and cane sugar, and second in the exportation of the latter commodity. They rank fourth in the production of petroleum and are also important producers of tobacco, tea, rice, rattan, hemp and coal.

For the eight years, 1914-1921, the Dutch East Indies have a larger favorable balance of trade than any country in the world excepting the United States. For this period this favorable trade balance was \$1,587,000,000 as compared with \$471,000,000 for the eight years 1906-1913.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**  
For 116 years from the establishment of the colonial government in 1798 to the outbreak of the War in 1914, the aggregate ordinary revenue exceeded the expenditures, both ordinary and extraordinary. From 1906 to 1916 the ordinary budget, exclusive of expenditures on capital account, showed a surplus aggregating for that period over \$44,130,000.

In more recent budgets, owing to an extension in government activities and to the large increase in salaries and wages, there have been deficits in the ordinary budget, but the Netherlands Parliament has been informed that as a result of a policy of retrenchment now instituted, the ordinary budget will balance by the end of 1925. In this connection it is significant that in the proposed budget for 1924, expenditures, both ordinary and extraordinary, are less than in any of the preceding four years, and that the proposed ordinary budget for 1924 indicates a deficit of only \$9,409,000, as against a deficit of \$33,000,000 for 1923.

**NATIONAL DEBT**  
The proceeds of this issue are to be used to reduce the unfunded debt. The total debt, funded and unfunded including the present issue, on October 20, 1923, was about \$509,000,000 or slightly over \$10 per capita. Including the present issue, about three-fifths of the debt is payable in Dutch currency.

Out of the surpluses of ordinary revenue and out of the proceeds of loans a sum of \$475,600,000 had been expended up to December 31, 1922, on capital assets, including railways, tramways, telephone and telegraph systems, tin mines, coal mines, harbor and irrigation works.

For the five years 1918-1922, the net income from Government owned properties and monopolies averaged nearly \$39,000,000. The estimated net income for 1923 from the same sources is \$52,386,000 and for 1924 is \$50,837,000.

The total amount required for interest and amortization on the entire debt (including the present issue) for 1924 amounts to \$34,630,000. These figures indicate net income for 1923 from government properties and monopolies equal to about one and one-half times the debt service for 1924.

**CURRENCY**  
The Dutch East Indies legal tender money is identical with the Dutch guilder. The Bank of Java, the sole bank note issuing power, had on September 8, 1923, a metallic reserve of 53% against bank notes and other demand liabilities. The Dutch guilder is quoted in New York on November 7, at \$0.386 (par \$0.402). Dutch East Indies exchange is ordinarily quoted in Holland at a small discount, which on October 23, 1923, amounted to 3¼%.

Price 90 and interest

To yield over 6.90% to earliest redemption date, November 1, 1933

To yield over 6.24% to maturity

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

The \$25,000,000 5% bonds due 1928 redeemable at par after the tenth year issued in London in 1923 are now quoted about 108½.

The \$25,000,000 5% bonds due 1932 redeemable at par after the tenth year issued in London in 1923 are now quoted about 91½.

These bonds are offered, when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel. It is expected that trust receipts of Guaranty Trust Company of New York will be ready for delivery on or about November 20, 1923.

Guaranty Company of New York  
111 Devonshire Street, Boston

Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.  
Bankers Trust Company, New York  
The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh  
Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank  
Chicago  
Illinois Merchants Trust Company  
Chicago  
The Union Trust Company  
Cleveland



SOME BIG GAINS ARE RECORDED BY SPECIALTIES

Food, Leather and Motor Shares Feature Trading in Stock Market

A moderate demand for the oil shares featured the firm opening of today's New York stock market. Initial changes, as a rule, were small. Conglomerate advanced 1/2 to 1 1/2, a new high record for the year.

The upward movement continued through the early dealings with food, leather and motor shares assuming the leadership. Maxwell's jumped 4 1/2 points and gains of 2 to 3 points were recorded by Famous Players, Market Street Railway preferred and preferred, Tidewater Oil, American Oil, Eastern preferred and Central Leather preferred.

Foreign exchange opened firm. Market broadened as trading progressed, gains of a point or more having been registered by more than 100 stocks before noon.

The strength and activity of a number of minor stocks caused a resumption of pool operations in the morning. Buying was helped by the increasing optimism of commission house market letters.

Many shorts who have been contesting the advance were forced to cover during the morning, some sharp gains resulting from the scramble for stocks in a thin market. Maxwell's Motor A, Brown Shoe, Stromberg Carbuiter and Market Street Railway second preferred gains to between 4 and 5 points. Market Street Railway preferred rose 1/2.

Call money opened at 5 per cent. Stocks whose movements ordinarily exert a dominant influence on the remainder of the list were in favor in the afternoon, especially American Can, Steubaker, Baldwin, Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of New York, and American Oil. Continued to be made in the less active shares, Stromberg Carbuiter extended gains to 7 1/2, while United Railways and Investment preferred rose 1/2.

Bond movement mixed. High grade investment and the more speculative railroad mortgages held attention in the early bond trading today. Some of the southwestern railroad issues recorded fair gains, but generally movements were within narrow limits.

The rise in Market Street Railway stock influenced better buying of the railroad issue, which advanced from large fractions to a point. There was little trading in the industrial group and price changes were irregular. Central Leather rose fractionally to a new low for the year, despite the better tone of the stock.

STORES CONCERN PLANS EXPANSION

National Company Will Add Several New Establishments—New Financing in Doubt

Plans are expected to be announced soon which will call for the addition of several new establishments to the present chain operated by the National Department Stores, Inc.

This company now operates five stores in Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, W. Va. The company will probably be doubled. No details have been given out as to whether new financing will be needed. The concern has had a very successful year to date and with the holiday season coming on, a still better showing should be made. Sales for the nine months ended Oct. 31, 1923, amounted to \$27,889,901, an increase of \$3,856,411, or 16.89 per cent over the corresponding nine months of 1922. October revenue averaged \$3,000,720, an increase of \$373,257, or 10.86 per cent over October, 1922.

The company was founded less than a year ago, being incorporated in Delaware on Dec. 22, 1922, to take over the business of the Bailey Company of Cleveland, N. C. and Brother Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, the Rosenberg Company of Pittsburgh, George E. Stifel Company of Wheeling, W. Va., and the George Taylor Company of Chicago.

These companies operate stores, some of which are owned in fee and other leased, warehouses and retail stations in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Wheeling.

The funded debt includes \$30,000 of the Bailey Company first mortgage, \$100,000 of the Rosenberg Company first mortgage, and \$100,000 of the George Taylor Company first mortgage. The company has removed all this payment would be made in cash. The company has removed all this payment would be made in cash.

INTERNATIONAL CEMENT QUARTER

The International Cement Corporation earned in the quarter to Sept. 30, 1923, a surplus of \$756,623, compared with \$423,929 for the third quarter of 1922; surplus for nine months, \$1,552,562, compared with \$963,292 for the similar period of 1922.

These earnings, after allowing for preferred dividends, are equivalent to \$4.37 a share for the nine months of this year, compared with \$3.72 a share for the similar period of 1922.

Dividends are being paid on both classes of preferred stock.

AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British expenditure of \$50,000,000 to aid the unemployed amounts to about 1/2 per cent of the money which has been raised for the unemployed. Much of the money will not be paid until the end of the year because plans are not yet completed. Wages are \$120 to \$130 a year.

DETROIT BANK ACTIVITIES

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Detroit has approved an application to organize the City National Bank, City Trust and City National Corporation. The combined capital and surplus is \$15,000,000. Charles L. Mooney will be chairman of the board.

RUSSIAN WHEAT IN MARKET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Russia's wheat is beginning to arrive in Italy, according to the United States Department of Commerce. The purchase of 45,000 tons is reported, but the wheat market is dull because of exceptional Italian yield.

NEW YORK CURB NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK CURB										(Quotations to 2:30 p.m.)									
Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Ex.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. Gas & E. N.Y.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 3/4	Alx Rubber	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4	Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Adv. Realty	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4	Am. Ice	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. S. & S. C.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	Am. Leather	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alaska Ind.	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	Am. Lin. & S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. Oil	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. P.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. Paper	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. S.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. T.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. U.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. V.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. W.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. X.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. Y.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. Z.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AA.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AB.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AC.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AD.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AE.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AF.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AG.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AH.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AI.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AJ.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AK.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AL.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AM.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AN.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AO.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AP.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AQ.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AR.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AS.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AT.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AU.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AV.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AW.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AX.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AY.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Alb. Chem. AZ.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	Am. T. & L. S.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	Am. T. & L. S									







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Reo Passenger Cars  
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"Quality Coal"  
We use Toledo Automatic Scales  
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## Furniture, Rugs and Stoves

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SHOES

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Lansing's Bank of Friendly Service

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WEARING APPAREL  
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PIRE  
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS.

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Men's, Boys' and Juvenile  
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"We Invite Inspection"  
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## Let Parker Fix Your Watch

EUGENE PARKER  
201 South Washington Avenue

## JO



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

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(Continued)  
**Crane's Canary Cottage**  
417 Market Avenue, North  
**GOOD SODA**  
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**CRANE'S CHOCOLATES**  
Watch our week-end specials.  
A good place for your party.

**AUTO TOPS**  
Cushions, curtains, seat covers, etc., made and reupholstered. We also replace windows in closed cars. Make new carpets, replace linoleum on running boards and remove debris in bodies and fenders.

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"Canton's Greatest Store"  
65 complete departments—catering to the wants of 50,000 homes in Canton's Trading Territory

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Made from Forging Quality  
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Prompt and Satisfactory Service.  
Send Blueprints for Estimate.  
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FREE TRUCK DELIVERY WITHIN 50 MILES  
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Latest Patterns in Suits and Overcoats  
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Hot Breads & Pastries a Specialty

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Large Assortment in  
**WOOLENS**  
For Winter Overcoats  
**SLAVIN TAILORS**  
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—THE—  
**CROMWELL-CROOKS CO.**  
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MULTIGRAPHING ADDRESSING MAILING

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**Maple Luncheon**  
CAFETERIA  
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Everything Good to Eat  
40 Euclid Arcade

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING  
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NEXT TIME CALL  
**I. ROBERT KIEL** Eddy 5138  
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## OHIO

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(Continued)  
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Rear of  
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**The LINCOLN SAVINGS & LOAN CO.**  
We Pay 5% on Savings  
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**SERVE-U-RITE**  
That is what we are here for  
Groceries and Meats  
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits  
Groceries of all kinds  
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Out-of-town work promptly taken care of  
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Quality Meats and Fresh Dressed Poultry  
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We Have an Expert Marvel Waver  
Shampooing—Hairdressing—Bobbing—  
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LAUNDRY AS YOU LIKE IT  
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"STYLE SHOES—RIGHT PRICES"  
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The J. E. Johnson Ptg. Co.  
FOR GOOD PRINTING  
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"You'll Like Our Service"

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**Gasoline** Unblended  
High Test  
FILLING STATIONS:  
West Broad St. at west end of Bridge.  
North High St. at Ceno Avenue.  
North High St. at Seventh Avenue.  
Goodale Street at Park Street.  
Oak Street at Parsons Avenue.  
East Main St. at Oakwood Avenue.  
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**The Columbus Oil Company.**  
**THE W. C. MOORE CO.**  
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the best  
that is made." Moderate Prices.  
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

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HOME OF  
**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX**  
CLOTHES FOR MEN  
"Satisfaction or money back"

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162 N. High Street  
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Dependable Shoes Since 1880

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Luncheon . . . . . 11 to 2  
Tea . . . . . 3 to 5  
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**Lazarus**  
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Purchased by  
**THE PROVIDENT MORTGAGE CO.**  
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COAL AND WOOD  
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Hallmark Jewelers  
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"  
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**REAL ESTATE**  
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## OHIO

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**6% For Whose Benefit?**  
If you think it a merit to pay  
you less than your money is really  
worth, deposit it where the interest  
is made that the interest rate  
never changes.

Paid on Time  
If, however, you want the full  
Deposits net income from your money, to  
which you are justly entitled for  
yourself instead of sharing it with others, place  
it in The Columbus, which always pays you  
the full net worth of your money—6%.

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W. L. VAN SICKLE, RUGGERY BUILDING  
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Gifts from World-Wide  
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KELLBERG  
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44 N. HIGH STREET  
Hosiery, Millinery, Outer Wear  
Attention is invited to our  
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LUDLOW AT FOURTH  
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Furs Stored—Remodeled—Repaired

**Bramson's**  
**HATS—FURNISHINGS**  
FOR MEN  
21 W. FOURTH ST.  
"The Store for Men Who Care"

**Christmas Cards**  
We are now taking orders for engraved Christmas  
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printed line of quality greeting cards in dis-  
tinctive styles and finishes is invited. Bring in  
your plate, or let us make one for you.

**DAYTON CAMERA SHOP**  
THIRD STREET ARCADE  
FOUNTAIN PEN HEADQUARTERS  
**EVERYBODY'S BOOK SHOP**  
CHARLES W. BIESER  
21-23 West Fifth Street

"We have the largest and most complete  
line of Self Filling Pens in the city."  
Expert Pen Repairing a Specialty  
Garfield 1874

"First with the Latest"  
**THE FLA-COIN**  
WOMEN'S MILLINERY AND  
NOVELTY SHOP  
18 West Second Street, Dayton, Ohio

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Bell Telephone East 2555

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(Successors to A. Moser & Co.)  
Jewellers  
12 N. Main Street, near Third  
Jos. P. BRANDENBURG  
Cleaning—Dyeing—Pressing  
"WE STRIVE TO SATISFY"  
Gar. 2807-R 135 W. Fifth St.

**FURNITURE RESTORED**  
Radiators, electrical fixtures restored and  
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J. A. WARDLOW  
19 Fern Ave., Dayton, Ohio

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The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.  
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E. P. SWANK  
RAW MILK AND CREAM  
"Up to a standard, not down to a price"  
County 45, Ring 2

**"HAYNES" DRY CLEANERS**  
Good Work is Our Success  
Main 8110  
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**The Heiss Company**  
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Keith's Theater Bldg.  
Dayton, Ohio

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC  
VERNON E. FRISER, M. Mus. B.Sc., Director  
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I am specialized in  
HOME-MADE PICKLES, JELLIES  
AND BUTTERS  
using only pure fruits and juice.  
300 N. Broadway. Main 7100-W.

## OHIO

**Dayton**  
(Continued)  
This Rapidly Growing Store Is Attract-  
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**RUG AND**  
**DRAPERY SECTIONS**  
New Fall selections are complete  
A CHARGE ACCOUNT here has many  
advantages.

**THE HOME STORE**  
Near the Corner of Third and Main  
Established 1879

**The Hooven-Huffman Co.**  
DAYTON, OHIO  
**INSURANCE ADVICE**  
**WITHOUT CHARGE**  
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Vice-President  
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**Smart Gloves for Fall**  
In gloves from Oelmann's you may de-  
pend upon beauty of material plus correct  
style, emphasized by faultless workman-  
ship. The result is a perfect fitting glove  
that adds smartness to any costume.

**Wm. F. Oelman & Co.**  
Main at Fourth Dayton, Ohio

**STETSON SHOES**  
For Men For Women  
The Buck-Gutwein Shoe Co.  
28 So. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio  
A Standard Name for a Standard Product

**Low Bros. High Standard Paints**  
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**THE LOWE BROTHERS**  
**PAINT STORE**  
110 East Third Street  
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**Towne and Country**  
**Shoppe**  
Millinery Importers, Costume  
Jewelry and Novelties  
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DAYTON, OHIO  
Lenore Zapolon Kate M. Smith Mary Caldwell

**MARTHA RANKIN**  
**COMPANY**  
**DRESSES**  
32 West Fourth Street  
DAYTON, OHIO

Bring your shoes to us and your dif-  
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Repair and care give twice the wear.

**SACH'S SHOE**  
**REPAIR SHOP**  
109 South Jefferson Street  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED  
CONVENIENCE  
for you with our various locations.  
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3rd and Broadway 510 E. Fifth 1710 W. Third  
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**ART AND GIFT SHOP**  
Home Decorations  
Wedding Gifts—Prizes  
"UNUSUAL THINGS FROM EVERYWHERE"  
43 W. 4th St., opposite Keith's Theater

**FINE OVERCOATS**  
Tailored at Fashion Park and by the  
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**LUDLOW AT FOURTH**  
**GREEN LANTERN**  
BREAKFAST NOON LUNCH DINNER  
Fountain Delicacies  
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**DAYTON SILK SHOP**  
SILKS EXCLUSIVELY  
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**INSURANCE**  
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Corsetiere  
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IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DELICACIES  
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BUTTER GUARANTEED EGGS CHEESE

## OHIO

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Children's Wear—Hemstitching—Pleating—  
Button Covering—Dressmaking—  
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Low Prices, Combined with Superior Service  
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Flavoring Extracts, Toilet Wafers, Etc.  
MISS D. H. KIMBERLEY  
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Home of Good Shoes  
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GROCER  
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Sole distributors of Park & Tilford Goods  
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**GLOVER & WINTERS CO.**  
LET US SERVE YOU  
156-158 West High Street LIMA, OHIO

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**G. W. BOWERS**  
Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds  
GEO. G. KERR, TAILORING  
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing.  
Over Marion Theater Phone 2706

**F. J. LONGSHORE**  
FANCY GROCERIES, FRESH FRUITS  
143 S. Main St. MARION, OHIO  
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The Red Tickets now to be found on All Winter  
Coats tell the story of "The Lowest Prices  
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**CIRCULATING LIBRARY**  
All Latest Fiction at 2c a Day  
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**FOOTWEAR AND REPAIRING**  
We fit Ladies' Sizes AAA to EEE 24-9  
Special attention paid to fitting children's  
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Engraved and Printed  
Call and see our samples  
Please Place Your Order by Dec. 10th

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CASH MARKET  
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sausages and Lard  
Cor. Camp and Washington St.  
Phone 287-W Delivery Service

**CURTIS E. SCHAUFFELBERGER**  
Phone M 721 230 E. Washington St.

**THE CITIZENS BANKING CO.**  
"LARGEST BANK IN  
ERIE COUNTY"  
**STANDARD GROCERY**  
"MRS. C. MEYER, Prop."  
"The Store of Quality and Service"  
Free Delivery Tel. 453 413 Tiffin Ave.

## OHIO

**Sandusky**  
(Continued)  
**M. Bruckner MacDonald**  
CORSETS, SILK HOSIERY,  
SILK UNDERWEAR  
235 Columbus Ave.

**Springfield**  
**T. B. REAM & SONS**  
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, Meats, 225  
Chestnut Ave. Both phones; Bell 430 and  
4317; Home 430.

**Toledo**  
Let us serve you with Wet Wash, Rough  
Dry Wash, Family Finished Wash  
Our ENERGINE DRY CLEANING is absolutely  
odorless. WE GUARANTEE satisfaction  
TOLEDO'S BEST  
The Reliable Laundry and Dry Cleaning  
Company. Any Old Phone 228

**Stein's**  
SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND  
MISSSES  
213-221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

**FERDINAND ROTH**  
PRACTICAL FURRIER AND DESIGNER  
Member Better Business Commission  
Furs Made to Order, Remodeling, Reuphol-  
stering.  
911 MADISON AVE. Home Phone Main 7749



## EDUCATIONAL

## German Youth Movement, a Protest of Wide Educational Significance

Berlin, Germany  
Special Correspondence

THE "Jugendbewegung" is one of the most hopeful features in the present Germany. The movement is attracting a good deal of attention already, not only in Germany, but also abroad.

It is not easy to say definitely what this movement is. I tried to get it answered by putting it to some young people that belong, but what they told me did not give me a clear insight. I found, however, that the question is answered in the literature of the movement, which is chiefly written by the young people themselves. Their periodicals contain many articles and debates which uncover their intentions and aims, their struggles and differences of opinion. Judging from this literature one might say that the youth that belongs to the Youth Movement answers the above question as follows:

"There are people that say we have no purpose, that we don't know ourselves what we want, but that is not so. We have perhaps no aim in the ordinary sense, because our views of life, our views about culture, of religion, of politics, etc., are not finished yet. We cannot say that we have come to see that perfection must be our aim, though that it is an aim we do not yet know how to attain. What we do know is that it stands out as an aim to us and that therefore it influences our actions. Just now we see tasks, tasks that will lead to better conditions, to more just conditions, to more freedom, and to more co-operation. What is essential to us is that we want that which is good, that we have ideals and try to live up to them. We know quite well that we are only doing preparatory work, but we feel that it is real."

Not an Organization  
One of the difficulties in trying to define the "Jugendbewegung" comes from the fact that it is a movement without being an organization. There are organizations in it, some strong ones and a number of small ones, besides many small ones that seem to have quite an independent life, but cannot in reality be disconnected from the whole, for what we really have to do with is a certain turn of mind, a revolutionary tendency which goes through a great part of the German youth. There are occasionally big meetings where thousands and thousands of young people come together from all parts of Germany, but there is not one great organization, "Jugendbewegung." These big meetings of course are organized by some of the organizations, but all young people that are in sympathy with the movement can take part in every way, without even asking permission.

One might say that the "Jugendbewegung" is a stir, a revolutionary motion that goes through a part of the youth of all classes in Germany. Youth wants to be heard, wants to have an influence on its own life and further than that, it is hoping and wishing to help to bring better conditions to mankind. This youth rejects to be led into a conception of life which those people who happen to educate them have adopted; it wants to judge for itself. It finds that there is in the older generation too much of the thought that considers children a sort of property of the parents. While they admit that the feeling that their children belong to them leads to much caretaking and to great efforts to provide for them from the side of the parents, they say that it goes hand in hand with a claim to authority that puts the children under personal will and personal views, which are often far from wisdom and understanding. And what is still worse: Parents not only strive to rule their children while they are young, but they strive to influence their whole life by forcing their views and purposes upon the child's mind. The whole life of children and young people, says this revolutionary youth, is arranged by people that are not young and, therefore, cannot feel like those for whom they arrange life. "We want a life that appeals really to our nature, we want a life that gives us plenty of opportunities to make our own experiences, to do things for ourselves, to choose our own companions, to form our own judgment. We want a life with more freedom, with more joy and sunshine than parental authority allows to the average child."

The Traditional Parent  
Parents and teachers look upon children as beings whose chief importance is to grow up and to grow in such a way that they step into the footprints of their educators. But youth is far more than a period of preparation. Youth is just as much of an element of life, just as much as maturity is an element of life. The Youth Movement is an energetic protest, not only against the way youth has been treated and is still being treated, but against the entire life which has been built up by mankind up to now; it is a protest against the old systems, against the conception of culture, against the pedagogical of the older generation. "We do not want to grow up to your views of life," this revolutionary youth says, "you want us to look at life from the standpoint of materialists, want us to slave for a living, to strive for place and power. You imagine that you love us, but you really don't, because you look at your child as your image and likeness and want him to be a continuation of yourself, wanting him to continue your work and carry out your purposes. We are to serve your purposes, at bottom you are afraid that we might outgrow your view and your morals and become superior to you. You do not want us to develop, but to keep us at your level of culture. But we have spiritual needs, we want ideals, we want love that is not restricted to a small minority."

There is much awakening as to the desirability of reconciliation of all nations amongst this youth. Some think

ago I heard a young girl, an undergraduate, speak in public on this question. Her speech came to the height, when she said: "We young people know what war is. We have suffered through it. We have experienced hunger and lack in many ways, we have been cheated out of the happiness children should have. We have therefore a right to criticize the actions that led to war, we have a right to be heard. We are sick of hearing people talk of ideals, and living contrary to them. We want to learn to live up to the wisdom the great idealists have revealed to the world."

United Movement  
Youth has always been more or less in opposition to the older generation, but never before has there been a movement which united thousands and thousands of young people in the effort to take things in hand themselves. Though the "Jugendbewegung" is not an organization, the very fact that the striving for better conditions is so strong in the youth that it can speak of a movement, gives the young people a feeling of solidarity. They know they do not stand alone with their views, but that thousands and thousands of young hearts feel like they do, and this conviction gives them a feeling of union.

From the foregoing it is easily seen that the "Jugendbewegung" does not stand for any fixed views as to philosophy, religion, or politics. There is a great inclination toward philosophy and a decided religious impulse, but there is the wish to study different systems, if possible all systems and all religions, before they accept one. There is no sympathy for dogma, neither for asceticism, but love for truth and purity. One does not find in this youth the fatal belief that God sends bad conditions, but a very clear understanding that bad systems lead to bad conditions. There is much awakening as to the necessity of obeying the ethical laws. "There must be changes," says one of those young writers, "but not only without, but also within."

As to politics, we find no program, but rather all views, socialistic and international views being predominant. The political views of this youth are formed under different conditions than those of the former generation on account of the comradeship feeling which unites this whole youth. The young workman is also much influenced by the Youth Movement. He learns not to expect all good from a fight against the bourgeois classes, but sees the necessity of spiritual reformation of all mankind. "We stand for education that makes man human," writes a young workman in one of the periodicals: "we do not want to be drilled by a party for political aims."

The literature of the "Jugendbewegung" is very interesting. At first the literature was chiefly puffing down, attacking the older generation. But now it is to a great extent constructive, and the criticism occupies itself a good deal with the revolutionary youth itself, trying to uncover faults and showing better ways. There is also much effort to collect old folk-songs and tales.

Open-Air Schools, Sober and Proper Translation of a 'Return to Nature'

London, England  
Special Correspondence

TO SEE a country open-air school in the heat of July is to wonder at the strange perversity which condemns so many young children to spend the five best hours of summer daylight in a stuffy atmosphere on hard, uncomfortable benches and in an unnatural position of continual rigidity. To see the same school in the frosts of December is to realize that winter and rough weather are not the worst enemies of childhood, or indeed of mankind, and that, given some shelter, however slight, against the driving rain and violent winds, there is much to be said for exposure to the pure cold air.

But an open-air school in the dingy purlieus of the London slum with none of the amenities of the country to compensate for the loss of warmth and comfort—surely there is nothing to be said for that. And yet such a school goes on day in and day out all the year round (for there are no holidays) in the depressing environment of Deptford and apparently with astonishing results—not only on the physical side but in the more exclusively scholastic training.

Miss Margaret McMillan  
The school owes its existence and its success to the genius (for no other word will serve) of Miss Margaret McMillan, a lady who had in earlier days won fame as a pioneer in the labor movement at Bradford. Her experience there convinced her that to bring about that improvement in the health and outlook, both intellectual and spiritual, as well as the economic conditions of working classes which she ardently desired, it was necessary to begin with the young children. So some four years ago she started this school where, with the scantiest provision of material equipment and with but little encouragement from officialdom, nay, rather in the teeth of much opposition, she has shown what a school carried out under "natural" conditions can achieve.

The children are all-day scholars, they come from poor, sometimes very poor, homes, they have no "advantages" in the sense which we attach to the word, and they come, as has been said, all the year round. The results in health have been startling, and epidemics in the school are unknown. But more—much more than this—Miss McMillan claims a marked improvement in the intelligence and scholastic attainments of her pupils. Of this I cannot speak from experience but I am quite certain that Miss McMillan would make no claim that could not be abundantly justified. If she is right, consider what a revolution could and would be effected in our educational system at the smallest possible cost, indeed with great saving of money.

Food for Thought  
Is it possible, as Miss McMillan would, I imagine, contend that we have made a gigantic mistake in the provision of costly buildings with their separate classrooms and all the elaborate arrangements in brick and mortar? It is much too early yet to make a decisive pronouncement on the matter, but there certainly is abundant reason to cause serious thought to the future "builders" of our schools. My own experience with these open-air children of Deptford is confined to a visit to them, or rather to 100 of them, when they were the guests for a few weeks at the London County Council training college at Avery Hill, near Eltham. Certainly I can say without the slightest exaggeration that I never saw a healthier, more attractive, or more intelligent lot of children. Their manners, especially at meals, their freedom in the best sense, their perfect trust and confidence in the grown-ups who came to see them were a splendid testimony to their "education." Among other things, a few of them entertained us by acting some woodland scenes from "A Midsummer-Night's Dream."

In ease and grace and charm of speech and gesture it would have been difficult to find their match. They had evidently been trained by one of those rare spirits who can inspire and en-

liven in any way the individuality of the taught. Everything they said and did bore witness to the transforming touch of the true teacher. And when we champion the claims of open-air schools, as indeed of any other new movement in education, we must never forget that however good they are in theory everything depends on the spirit in which they are carried out. Still, as I have hinted before, the experience was eloquent to me of the possibilities of the schools of the future. It does seem as if the idea of the "return to nature" so unadvisedly and indiscriminately urged by ill-regulated enthusiasts from Jean Jacques Rousseau downward may in this way find its sober and proper translation to reality.

E. S. S.

Bachelor of Science Degree in Food Preservation

THIS year for the first time the college of fisheries of the University of Washington is offering a course in the commercial preservation of fruits and vegetables. Heretofore courses were given only in the preservation of aquatic food. The department has been placed in the college of fisheries because its laboratories are well equipped for demonstrating the fundamentals of food preservation.

Although the soil and climate of the State of Washington are adapted to the raising of many fruits and vegetables, with the exception of fish and milk, the State has lagged behind other sections in the canning and preserving of its products. Recently, however, much interest has been aroused in the matter and it is probable that the near future will show a decided increase in well-equipped canneries and preserving plants. This course has been established to anticipate the demand for men trained in food preservation.

The curriculum includes such courses as "the history of the art of food preserving," "principles and methods used in drying, salting, and pickling fruits and vegetables," "fundamentals of canning and commercial canning," "advanced food preservation, which comprises the manufacture of marinated, glazed fruits, candied fruits, maraschino cherries and conserves," and research problems.

The four-year course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in food preservation. Graduate work too is offered.

The college of fisheries was established in 1919, its purpose being to afford instruction in the essentials and practices of fishery, and to promote the interests in fisheries in the State of Washington and in the United States by encouraging the right use of fishery resources. The degree of Bachelor of Science in fisheries is granted for a four-year course in the college of fisheries.

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## Kentucky School, a Garden Planted—Heart of Education

FROM the time I came to Kentucky I had heard of the Pine Mountain Settlement School and the things it was doing. I listened with great interest but I was unable to imagine what it was like. I wished to go all to see it. Well, you can go to Corbin, Ky., by the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; but at Corbin you change for a branch line and then you stop every three miles and wait. Sometimes you wait for a train, sometimes for a man, sometimes you just wait. The hens have plenty of time to cross the track on that line, almost, you think, the crops have time to ripen; but finally you arrive at Harlan, where you go to sleep to the music of the Cumberland waters complaining that they must leave the mountains for the plains, for the Mississippi and the mud of the Missouri. Sometimes they will wake you to ask if there is not something you can do about it; but there isn't, and so it runs on still lamenting and you go to sleep and are very broad as you wind up the trail and down again to the school.

If you go in June the long waits on the train have familiarized you with the giant cucumber trees in full bloom, with the Mountain Laurel, the Azalea and the Kentucky Buttercup; but the trail itself is much finer. Here you are in intimate touch with the mountain, its flowers, its trees and its birds. All along I kept saying, "But the school, the heart of the garden, where is it and what is it like?"

Then we came and I knew. It is the children that make it the heart. Why haven't we all thought of that before? There are schools and schools and systems and theories; but here in the Kentucky mountains is the heart of education—just a garden planted by God where He put the children. All it needed was the tending, the watering and weeding and working up of the soil to let it be the light. And this truth, so simple yet so great is understood so well by the noble workers in the Pine Mountain Settlement School. It is so natural, it is so good.

For here everything is adapted to the existent environment. There is, it is true, a school house; but that is so small a part of the whole. There are classes but the greatness of the school is not in class-work. It is in the day's work, the day's life, the day's joy. All around is the beauty of the world, there is the home by the river and the home on the slope, and the Big Log House, and Laurel Hall and the mill and the farm and the carpenter's shop. There is the fire wood to be cut, the blankets to be woven, the homes to be tidied, the cows to be milked and the prayer to be said.

In a day one cannot see everything, but one can find out the heart that beats by this hearthstone in the mountains, the heart of the country, where real American men and women are in the making. Mountains will never come to us, but the real prophet is he who will go to the mountain, accept it and work it as a God-planted garden. There is always and everywhere the mountain of difficulty, education; but there is not always, alas, the prophet who will go to it with love and understanding and work it as have these women of the Pine Mountain Settlement School.

Growth of Classes in Fine Arts College

Seattle, Wash.  
Special Correspondence

Increasing interest in music, painting, sculpture, and drama in the Pacific northwest is indicated by the unusual growth of classes in the college of fine arts at the University of Washington, according to officials.

More than 625 men and women have

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come to the university to study painting, sculpture, and design, a notable increase over last year. Nearly 100 more students than last year's enrollment are in dramatic art classes this year. About 700 students are taking courses in music. The architecture enrollment has increased about 10 per cent.

The university now devotes two whole floors to the graphic and plastic arts, and one building and part of another to music. The total enrollment of the university in all departments is slightly more than 5300, an increase over last year despite higher entrance requirements.

## Horizon Enlarged by After-School Educational Work

London, Eng.  
Special Correspondence

BOYS and girls leaving school at 14 can join a day continuation school or an evening institute without a fee. If they attend regularly the next session is without fee. In any case, the fees in the London County Council's Evening Institutes are very small, three shillings admitting for a course of study covering six hours a week, from September to July.

One out of every three children are said to go to some class or institute when they leave, but there is at present no compulsory continuation education. Pamphlets are now given to the headmasters of schools, which set forth all the facilities for education after school in a child's own locality, and these can be shown to the parents. Every effort is being made to convince parents of the folly of "blind-alley" jobs, which last for a few years only. Then later on, with no particular training or aptitude, children drift into the ranks of the ineffective and unemployable.

Employers are appreciating the technical after-school education more and more. It is on record that several employers have brought their own apprentices to a trade school and offered to pay their fees and their books if they could be found places.

In spite of the trade depression and of unemployment, after-care education shows a great increase. There is a contention between those who believe in free continual education and those who are in favor of a small fee, and it is argued that the effort of paying has a good stimulating effect upon both parents and children, making for better attendance and greater enthusiasm.

Recent inquiry has shown that employment is found more readily both for men and women who have a good knowledge of English and general information, such as is considered to be of matriculation standard. It is considered that mere vocational education is not enough, an opinion that is growing rapidly.

No better movement exists today than the evening institutes. They are a refuge to thousands of people who go to learn not merely as a means of livelihood, but for the sheer pleasure of enlarging their mental horizon. General education is seen to have as great an attraction as what are generally spoken of as practical subjects, and literature, lectures on citizenship, music and art, all have their quota of students, who come, many of them after a hard day's work. The enrollment and attendance at these institutes is increasing.

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## The Observatory

WHILE admitting that the serious shortage of men teachers in the city schools may well be a cause of much concern, the New York Board of Superintendents is not ready to grant that the remedy is the creation of training schools in which boys exclusively will be prepared for teaching positions. The board's attitude in this respect is undoubtedly sound. The fact that he has to receive his pre-vocational education in a normal school, which both sexes attend, is not likely to keep any promising boy from deciding on teaching as a profession. The determining factor in the case is almost invariably an economic one. If salaries are made high enough and opportunities for advancement sufficiently attractive, men will become teachers, but not otherwise. No matter how strong the educational instinct may be within them, they must first have assurances that the financial rewards will be commensurate with their labors and large enough to permit them to support their families.

For a certainty, New York, in common with hundreds of other cities and towns, would like to have more men teachers. At present there are six women for every man on a staff which includes 27,325 teachers, principals, superintendents and attendance officers. In the elementary grades the women outnumber the men by almost 15 to 1. In the high schools there is a difference of only a few hundred, with the balance, however, in favor of the women. The one branch of the teaching system where men are in the majority is that which comprises the vocational and trade schools. Here there are 92 men and 90 women. Supervisory work, designated by the term "general professional control," is dominated by the men, but 694 of the city's 696 teacher-clerks are women.

Although there have been numerous attempts to make it so, it is not at all a question of the comparative merits of the sexes which confronts the city superintendent when he is selecting teachers. He knows that both men and women are needed in the school system. In the lower grades, where the children are small and the task calls for patience of the highest order, women clearly can do the more efficient work. In the upper grades and the high schools, boys respond more readily to the teaching of men and girls to the teaching of women.

One argument in favor of a larger proportion of men on teaching staffs is often overlooked, but it has its significance, especially from the standpoint of general educational efficiency. The tenure of the man teacher is more than twice as long as that of the woman teacher. The former, once in the profession, is likely to stay in it, and, in fact, does stay in it, on the

average, 20 years. The latter, owing to the possibility of marriage and for various other reasons, has an average teaching service of only seven or eight years. In other words, what the industrialist would call the labor turnover is so much greater in the one case than in the other that the continued prosperity of the business, or profession, is best assured by the selection of as many men teachers as are found competent and willing to serve. It was only recently pointed out by Dean John W. Withers of the school of education of New York University that if one-half of the teachers of the State were men, the average tenure of whom is 20 years, and the other half were women, with an average tenure of eight years, the supply of new teachers annually would be reduced from 9500 to 6750 and the cost of their training decreased by more than \$1,000,000.

The meeting this week of the New York branch of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance serves to focus public attention on the notable work of a notable organization. The alliance, which was formed in 1914 in Richmond, Va., seeks to help the young women of the south to obtain education. Because so many students are now coming north for their training, branches have been organized in both Chicago and New York. In the last nine years approximately 10,000 southern girls, many in grammar schools, others in high schools and colleges, have been assisted by the organization, which not only has rendered financial aid but has, after researches and investigations, been in a position to give vocational educational guidance to those who sought it.

The alliance has worked in close co-operation with college clubs, alumni associations, and the educational departments of such societies as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In Virginia it directs the program of the Council of Administrative Women in Education for promoting vocational guidance in the public schools. Other functions it has taken over are administration of scholarships and loans, the raising of educational standards and the stimulation of public sentiment toward educational advances.

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tolerable map of the place and of its  
adjacent country. I know the main  
outlines of its history for a thousand  
years. I feel personally acquainted  
with a score of the obscure persons  
who have lived in it during the last  
three centuries. I could tell you what  
birds are to be found in its oster beds  
and what rare plants among its hills.  
All of this knowledge, which is of no  
particular value, to be sure, but which  
is at any rate exact and minute, I owe  
to a little book called "Kingham Old  
and New," which I picked up not long  
since at a country bookstall. Intimate,  
microscopic, written out of a great  
wealth of affection, this volume  
took me at once into the very heart  
of the parish, and I could not rest  
until I had journeyed over thirty  
miles of very considerable hills to see  
the place itself. I found it, as I had  
expected, quite an ordinary village—  
interesting, indeed, as all Cotswold  
villages are sure to be, but not so at-  
tractive as several others that I could  
name. The author's love for the place  
had transformed it in the account.

Parish histories such as this of  
Kingham have been coming from the  
press during the last half century in  
steadily increasing numbers, so that  
now it would seem that scarcely a  
parish in all of England's ten thou-  
sand can be without one. And all of  
those I have seen have this character-  
istic in common, a rearing and  
sharply focused patriotism which ig-  
nores all considerations of relative  
importance and glorifies the village  
as though it were the center of the  
universe. And so it does not matter  
at all whether one has ever heard of  
the places of which they treat, one  
must love these books. They have so  
persuasive an air of actuality, being  
written in all cases by men who re-  
ally know their subjects, who are whol-  
ly absorbed in what they have to say,  
who write neither for money nor for  
fame but simply for love. They can  
never be too minute in their attention  
to detail, for they make one want to  
know all the history of the village  
and all that stands on the green, all  
about the manor house chimney, and  
the names of all the men who have  
held the mill. Such books, I am con-  
vinced, do one good. We may read  
them as an offset and compensation  
for all those tendencies of our time—  
telegraphs, railroads, newspapers, and  
the like—which are giving us a world  
inconceivable in place of the interest  
of the village. World consciousness is  
a good thing, but so is local affection.  
These books help to keep us in touch  
with our ancestral past. They deal  
with a social arrangement in com-  
parison with which ancient Greece

and Rome are as young as yesterday.  
The villages and little towns alone  
can give one the full sense of anti-  
quity, and the upstart cities of the  
world are only their giant brood.

Such affection as one finds in these  
parish histories seldom comes con-  
scious and outspoken until its object  
has been threatened in some way, and  
I suspect that this is one reason why  
the sort of writing of which I speak  
is for the most part rather recent.  
Among the ancients one does not find  
it. Gilbert White's "Selborne" is one of  
the first books that show the exact  
mood, and even this is chiefly con-  
cerned with natural history. Strange-  
ly enough, the most important exam-  
plar of a feeling which we now  
associate chiefly with England and  
France was an American—Thoreau.  
The apotheosis of the provincial.  
Massachusetts was more to him than  
the Union, his county was more than  
the state, and within the county he  
greatly preferred the town in which he  
was born. While living at Walden  
Pond he could think even of Concord  
with some disdain. Thus he arrived at  
that happy frame which made the  
exact spot in which he found himself  
seem always the best of all possible  
places. He was the most enthusiastic  
of local patriots.

"I think nothing is to be hoped from  
you," said he, "if this bit of earth be-  
neath your feet is not sweeter to you  
than any other in the world."

Precisely the same attitude is  
phrased somewhat whimsically in Ru-  
pert Brooke's poem of praise to his  
village:

For England's the one land I know  
Where men with Splendid Hearts may  
80;  
And Cambridgeshire, of all England,  
The shire for men who understand;  
And of that district I prefer  
The lovely hamlet Grantchester.

Mr. John Drinkwater has expressed  
the same feeling for a village in the  
Cotswold Hills which is so tiny that  
one can scarcely find it on any map,  
singling it out from all the other vil-  
lages of the world—

That's under Breton Hill,  
A jewel in a jewelled plain.  
The seasons work their will  
On golden thatch and crumbling stone,  
And every soft-lipped breeze  
Makes music for the Grafton men  
In comfortable trees.

God's beauty over Grafton  
Stole into roof and wall,  
And hallowed every paved path  
And every lowly stall;  
And to a lowly wonder  
Compacted, with one accord,  
The labor of the servant,  
The labor of the Lord.

In this company belongs, of course,  
Mr. Kipling's very famous poem on  
Sussex, which begins with the signifi-  
cant lines:

God gave all men all earth to love,  
But since our hearts are small,  
Ordained for each one spot should  
prove  
Beloved over all.

Miss Mitford's "Our Village," and  
Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," have had  
their share, no doubt, in developing  
our modern love of place, but among  
the purely literary influences I should  
be inclined to put first Thoreau's  
"Fruit of Concord," and second, Mr.  
Housman's "A Shropshire Lad," which  
has left a very deep mark upon all  
contemporary poetry. But the chief  
reason why our love of place has been  
so poignantly expressed in recent years  
is, simply, that the little communities  
of our great ancestral past seem  
threatened now as never before by the  
growth of influences which take us out  
of the parish, out of the ancient village  
home, and make us citizens of the  
wide world.

## Carl Sandburg's Early Reading

Carl's early reading was desultory—  
the sort of thing a boy picks up with-  
out guidance, but the books that left  
a lasting impression betray his inter-  
est in two lines of activity that survive  
today. He liked to read biography  
and recalls that he perused the life  
of Napoleon by John S. C. Abbott with  
intense application. Biography is to-  
day one of his favorite themes. He  
also enjoyed reading two encyclope-  
dias—one of persons and places, the  
other of common things; today his  
feeling for interesting, unrelated facts,  
for strange, out-of-the-way data, is  
almost a passion. He read the Rollo  
Books by Jacob Abbott—which proves  
only that he was a typical lad of the  
eighties. Folk lore held him from the  
start—he read repeatedly Grimm's  
fairy tales, Hans Christian Andersen  
and the Zigeuner journeys—and mayhap  
the zigzag railroad in "Rootabaga  
Stories" harks back to that earlier  
mental picture.

"My father was a dark Swede," said  
Carl. "He had dark hair and brown  
eyes and came from Asposoken, in the  
north of Sweden. I flatter myself  
sometimes in thinking that maybe  
somewhere back in my history there  
may be a Mongol or one of those old  
Asiatics. I have a sense for fantasy  
that runs through the Nordic folk lore,  
but I do not have the Oriental's sense  
for plot."

"When I got to Porto Rico," said  
Carl, "I was already doing a lot of  
desultory reading and several senti-  
mental poems had impressed me very  
much. Most of these ran to serious  
themes. I had a fondness for Her-  
bert's

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,  
The bridal of the earth and sky.  
"Then there was 'To a Waterfall' and  
Gray's 'Elegy,' and I found a sat-  
isfaction in reading and committing  
some of the orations of Robert G.  
Ingersoll."

No doubt other fine leads have hustled

milk cans and swept out barber shops,  
but it at the same time they brooded  
over the lot of the worker they left  
no record of it. Carl came out of  
struggle with deep compassion and  
pity for the struggling, burdened  
toller who can't help himself, can't  
see the way out, and with deep protest  
within him against things as they are.

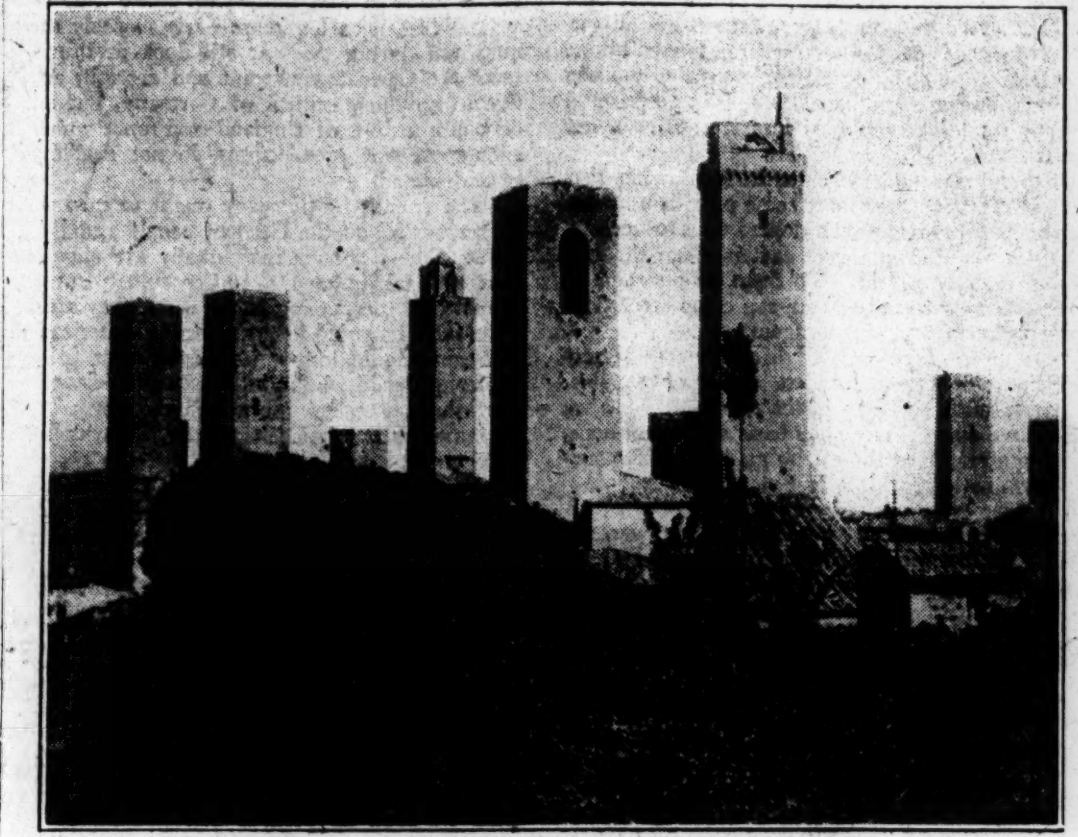
Carl Sandburg's determination to  
write must have welled up within him  
even in the days when he was han-  
dling milk cans. At least when he  
reached Lombard college he had al-  
ready laid the foundations on which  
his career has been built. A sentence  
in a personal letter of that time is  
characteristic of his attitude: "I am  
like Keats at least in this, that the  
roaring of the wind is my wife, and  
the stars through the window panes  
are my children. As for posterity, I  
say with the Hibernian: 'What has it  
ever done for us?' He might equally  
well have asked this question of tradi-  
tion, for his preoccupation has been  
with 'the supreme possession of this  
hour.'"—Hafry Hansen, in "Midwest  
Portraits."

Julia M. Martin.

## The Farewell of the Mayflower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The houses gilded by good, English  
homes,  
Resting in peace beneath their shelter-  
ing thatch.  
Peaceful the fruited trees, the new-  
filled barns,  
The fishing fleet, the cattle on the  
shore.  
All savored of supreme and long fare-  
well—  
Of youth, and fireside song, and early  
friends.  
And in the children's eyes that coun-  
teryside  
Was rich with that which, never seen,  
they knew.  
Yet preciously through yearning elder  
eyes.  
"All this is England," whispered they  
with awe.  
The houses gilded by, the while a sail  
Went down the Plymouth Sound and  
took the sea.

Julia M. Martin.



The Towers of Gimignano

UNIQUE among the charming towns  
of Tuscany stands San Gimig-  
nano. Perhaps more than any  
other it has retained its medieval ap-  
pearance, and the visitor today may walk  
through the crooked, quiet streets real-  
izing that they have changed compara-  
tively little since Dante's time.

During the Middle Ages, the city was  
of considerable importance. The towers  
which form such a characteristic fea-  
ture of a rivalry between certain  
noble families of the town. Each pal-  
lace had its tower that in case of at-  
tack the inmates might the better de-  
fend themselves.

San Gimignano is situated on a hill  
rising perhaps two hundred feet above  
the surrounding country. This gives  
such added height to the towers that  
from a distance of three or four miles,  
scale being lost, the town presents the  
appearance of a skyscraper city, a  
quite amazing sight among the hills  
of Tuscany.

This view of the towers is taken  
from La Rocca, the highest part of the  
old fortified city wall. The ivy-covered  
ruins now belong to a private garden.  
One of the chief attractions of San  
Gimignano is the lovely frescoes by  
Benozzo Gozzoli in the church of San  
Agostino. These paintings depict  
scenes from the life of St. Augustine.  
The artist, a pupil of Fra Angelico,  
was one of the great Florentine paint-  
ers of the early Renaissance.

## The Lure of the Pen

As ancient as the rocks of Egypt  
or the classical pyramids or the cal-  
culation of the pen, the desire to pic-  
ture the thoughts and deeds of man  
in sign and symbol. From the primi-  
tive days of crude cutting on the rocks  
to the modern highly developed, typed,  
dictaphoned, printed word has run the  
thread of man's irresistible desire to  
record deeds of valor, to exploit new  
discoveries, to record impressions, to  
crystallize thought, in the written sign.  
The spoken word has sunk into at-  
tendance away in the great spaces, but  
the written or carved symbol has  
endured, to be handed on, examined,  
proved and treasured.

The lure of the pen is innate, an  
instinct inextricably interwoven with  
the history of mankind and tremen-  
dously significant. It is fostered, not  
only by the widespread, childish de-  
sire to see one's name and work in  
print, but to far greater extent by the  
generous desire to share with others  
what has come to the writer. Per-  
haps it is but a flash of color across  
the drabness of everyday monotony,  
or a sparkle of humor to brighten  
the narrow ways of routine, or perhaps  
it is a glimmer of the light that is  
ahead. Whatever treasure has come to  
the universal thinker is not half  
valued until it is recorded for others  
to share.

And the treasure need not be alto-  
gether new or unknown to be worth  
recording. A thousand others may  
have discovered a similar gold nug-  
get idea; indeed it may be lying at  
this moment pressed between the  
covers of many books; but the urge of  
the pen need not on that account be  
denied. Polish the nugget and give it  
to the world; and someone will seize  
upon it eagerly and say: "That's ex-  
actly what I was thinking." As the  
Autocrat of breakfast-table fame said  
in speaking of some verses: "I am

afraid that half mankind would ac-  
cuse me of stealing their thoughts,  
if I printed them"; and again, "Now  
I never wrote a 'good' line in my  
life but the moment after it was writ-  
ten it seemed a hundred years old."

Happily for the wielders of the pen,  
the polishing of nuggets is far from  
being an egotistical occupation. The  
world values twice over the thing  
which is lifted out of the common-  
place by being pictured in words or  
colors. As Browning has it:

"For don't you mark? We're made so  
that we love  
First when we see them painted,  
things we have passed  
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared  
to see."

## This!

Is this the lark  
Lord Shakespeare heard  
Out of the dark  
Of dawn? Is this the bird  
That stirred  
Lord Shakespeare's heart?

Is this the bird whose wing,  
Whose rapturous anthem,  
Rose up, soared radiant, became  
Sharp flame  
To Shelley listening  
And made him sing,  
Throbbing alone, aloof, . . .  
His profuse strains of unpremeditated  
art!

To think that I should hear him now  
Telling that single fiery rift of heaven  
a wild lark comes!  
The fresh cool scent of earth yearns at  
the plough;  
In short keen rapid flurries the wood-  
pecker drums.  
To think that I should bear that mad  
thing sliding  
Along a smoking opal ladder!  
Hear that inevitable deluge of music  
riding  
Into the sun, richer now—fainter now  
—madder!

To think that I should hear and know  
The song that Shelley heard, and  
Shakespeare, long ago!  
—Joseph Auslander.

## Arriving at Arnheim

But here the voyager quits the ves-  
sel which has borne him so far, and  
descends into a light canoe of ivory,  
stained with arabesque devices in vivid  
scarlet, both within and without. The  
poop and beak of this boat rise high  
above the water, with sharp points, so  
that the general form is that of an  
irregular crescent. It lies on the  
surface of the bay with the proud  
grace of a swan. On its ornate  
floor repose a single feathery paddle  
of satin-wood; but no oarsman or at-  
tendant is to be seen. The guest is  
bidden to be of good cheer—that the  
fates will take care of him. The  
larger vessel disappears, and he is left  
alone in the canoe, which lies ap-  
parently motionless in the middle of  
the lake. While he considers what  
course to pursue, however, he becomes  
aware of a gentle movement in the  
fair bark. It slowly awakes itself  
around until its prow points toward  
the sun.

The canoe steadily proceeds, and  
the rocky gate of the vista is ap-  
proached, so that its depths can be  
more distinctly seen. To the right  
arises a chain of lofty hills rudely and

luxuriantly wooded. It is observed,  
however, that the tract of exquisite  
cleanness where the bank dips into  
the water, still prevails. There is not  
one token of the usual river debris.  
To the left the character of the scene is  
softer and more obviously artificial.  
Here the bank slopes upward from the  
stream in a very gentle ascent,  
forming a broad sward of grass of a  
texture resembling nothing so much  
as velvet, and of a brilliancy of green  
which would bear comparison with  
the tint of the purest emerald. This  
plateau varies in width from ten to  
three hundred yards; reaching from  
the river-bank to a wall, fifty feet high,  
which extends . . . following the  
general direction of the river, until  
lost in the distance to the westward.  
This wall is of one continuous rock,  
and has been formed by cutting per-  
pendicularly the once rugged precipice  
of the stream's southern bank; but  
no trace of the labor has been suf-  
fered to remain. The chiselled stone  
has the hue of ages, and is profusely  
overhung and overspread with the ivy,  
the coral honeysuckle, the eglantine,

## God's Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE children are often clearly  
conscious of God's guidance and  
protection. Their thoughts being  
untrammelled by false education, they  
naturally reach out to God, divine Love,  
and accept the guidance and protection  
thus afforded. Adults, too, may enjoy  
this guidance as they turn to God.  
How happy it is to know that His  
guidance is available in all the details  
of human life! How much of needless  
anxiety, sorrow, and sickness can be  
eliminated through this realization!  
Health is maintained by following the  
true pathway, as a result of God's  
guidance.

The Scriptures are full of instances  
where this divine guidance was en-  
joyed. In the highest degree it was  
embraced by Christ Jesus; and the  
recipe for it is contained in these sim-  
ple words of the Master: "I do always  
those things that please him." Jesus'  
clear and simple teachings reveal what  
is pleasing in the sight of divine Love.  
Christian Science has revealed the Science  
underlying the Master's teaching.  
As his followers our steps may falter  
and our feet may stumble; but much  
comfort is derived from the realization  
that the way is unchanging. We have  
but to gain clearer spiritual vision, so  
that, amid the seeming glamour of ma-  
terial sense, we may see the true path,  
choose it, and walk therein.

The question naturally arises, How  
is one to know when God, divine Mind,  
is guiding; and how may one detect  
the suggestions of the so-called car-  
nal mind, which would misguide, if  
admitted into thought. Honest motive,  
combined with diligent perseverance  
in serving God up to the highest of  
one's present ability, protects each one  
as he journeys Spiritward. Step by  
step new demands and new possibili-  
ties come to light; also the ability to  
comply with these higher demands.  
Thus each one proves, progressively,  
the truth of these helpful words of the  
familiar hymn:

"He leadeth me! O blessed thought!  
O words with heavenly comfort  
fraught!  
Whate'er I do, where'er I be,  
Still 'tis God's hand that leadeth  
me."

Christian Science reveals the cer-  
tainty of divine guidance; explains  
how it is to be enjoyed, and how it may  
be won as a constantly dependable ex-  
perience. No longer need guidance be  
sporadic, uncertain, and occasional.  
It can be steady and sure, according  
to the measure of our fidelity to God.

different standpoint, narrowed on the  
one hand to the record of a particular  
house, on the other, varied by journeys  
and visits to town.

Old customs survive with the flow-  
ered covers of the book, and the next  
few lines bring Jimima Placid into  
touch with her predecessors. For in  
London there is a great number of  
shops, and to be sure, among other  
things, Jimima must bring back "Some  
little books which we can understand,  
and which . . . may be bought at  
Mr. Marshall's somewhere in some  
churchyard, but Jimima must inquire  
about it."

The little things that make up a  
child's life happen with natural in-  
consequence. What gives the book a  
hold is the author's unaffected truth  
and tenderness, the modest philosophy  
which hides under simple speeches or  
incidents.

Who but Jimima Placid, the un-  
happy guest of two spoilt London  
cousins, could comfort herself under  
unjust reproach with "the rough draw-  
ing of a little horse," which Charles  
had given her on the day of her de-  
parture, the which she had since care-  
fully preserved.—Florence V. Barry,  
in "A Century of Children's Books."

## Great Men and Their Time

Each generation takes itself seri-  
ously. It has its own ideals and its  
own standards of judgment. One who  
has made a great place for himself in  
the hearts of his contemporaries can-  
not be dismissed lightly because he  
does not conform to the standards of  
another period. The visitor to Colo-  
rado is taken by his friends for a  
drive over the high plains in sight of  
the mountains. Pointing to a slight  
rise of ground that is little more than  
a hillock, the Coloradoan remarks:  
"That we call Mount Washington, as  
it happens to be the exact height of  
your New Hampshire hill."

The New-Englander realist with  
shame at his provincialism, the time  
when he thought Mount Washington  
sublime. When he recovers his self-  
respect, he remembers that a moun-  
tain is as high as it looks. It should  
be measured, not from the level of the  
sea, but from the level of its surround-  
ing country. Mount Washington seen  
from the Glen looks higher than Pike's  
Peak seen from the window of a Pull-  
man car.

In like manner a great man is one  
who towers above the level of his own  
times. He dominates the human situa-  
tion as the great mountain dominates  
the landscape of which it is a part.  
Samuel McChord Crothers, in "The  
Cheerful Giver."

## Skyscrapers

Ay, cities of power.  
Each a granite flower  
Stemmed to unfold  
With towers of ivory.  
Towers of gold,  
Towers of brass  
And towers of iron;  
Towers as many as the hours that  
envelop  
The years of our servitude,  
Our steel and iron yoke.  
In the deep blue skies  
They stand like smoke!  
—William Rose Benét.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1923

## EDITORIALS

IF THE French Parliament were in session, it would be easier to obtain an answer to the question, "Who speaks for France?" Unlike the American system, which gives the President, while in office, a pretty free hand in the management of foreign affairs, the French practice places the executive responsibility on the Premier, who is, in turn, at all times, responsible to Parliament.

### Who Speaks for France?

At any time while sitting, this body may make itself the mouthpiece of public opinion and through an interpellation call the Cabinet to account. The revival of the Hughes proposal for an inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay is the biggest event since the entry into the Ruhr, and if the Chamber of Deputies were open, there is little doubt that some member of the Opposition would question M. Poincaré's attitude toward the Anglo-American plan. Through the ensuing debate the world could learn what the elected representatives of the French people have to say on the subject and, through their votes on the question of confidence, measure the strength of the Poincaré Administration.

The Monitor has repeatedly called attention to the importance of the approaching elections in France. Next January a third of the Senate will be chosen and next spring, probably in May, unless the Chamber is previously dissolved, all the seats in the Chamber of Deputies are to be filled. The electoral campaign has already begun and with a view to re-election the present representatives are naturally keeping in close contact with their electors. In a test vote on the Poincaré policy, they would probably try to anticipate the wishes of their constituents, because on the record of such votes they have to ask for renewed mandates. It is also safe to assume that the conditions under which the United States would consent to a re-entry into the European arena are now being eagerly discussed in every French gathering; the risks of rejecting such co-operation weighed against the risk of letting up on the defeated enemy.

Curiously enough, the problem before the French people now is not so very different from that confronting them in 1918. At that time Premier Clemenceau declared that wars would come again and that alliances based on military conventions had proved their usefulness. This program was sustained and the Versailles Treaty followed. The next fall the same policy was approved by the French voters. The National Bloc has since been in power.

Are the French people in a position to try a new tack today? What is the alternative to the Poincaré program?

To oppose the faction now in power, there has been formed and is being solidified a combination called the Left Bloc. Its foundations are the formerly so powerful Radical Party and the Socialists, but since 1919 both the United Radicals and the United Socialists have been subdivided. The extreme Socialists now form the Communist Party, which will not join the Left Bloc, and the more moderate of the Radicals support M. Poincaré. Three of them are ministers in his Cabinet. Until last June, almost the entire party voted money for the Ruhr occupation. The floor leader of the Opposition Radicals is the Mayor of Lyons, Edouard Herriot, who was recently in the United States. Except for his general disapproval of the Poincaré policy, he has not voiced any clear-cut, easily grasped alternative. His protests are all more or less vague. Since the loss of Jean Jaures, the Socialists have not found any spokesman of a sufficient caliber to govern the country. Their strength without the Communists is unknown.

As regards Germany, both the Royalists, led by Leon Daudet, and the Clemenceux, represented by André Tardieu, are committed to an even more extreme attitude than that of M. Poincaré. Neither could meet the British and American wishes as well. The real commander of the opposition to Poincaré is former Premier Joseph Caillaux. Were he in Parliament today we might expect to hear boldly defined real alternate directives for French foreign policy, but M. Caillaux is still a political exile. Only through the next election can he obtain a popular expression of renewed confidence. Under the circumstances it is probable that M. Poincaré would be vindicated in Parliament, as M. Clemenceau was in December, 1918.

Being situated as they are, can the French people be expected to surrender their very real grip on Germany, their hold on the wolf's ears, as Mr. Lloyd George phrased it in his farewell address to America, without compensating pledges of support from Great Britain and the United States? Before they receive promise of lenity in their debts, is it fair to ask them to surrender part of their total claim on Germany?—or to demand that they give up their economic guarantees in the Ruhr or their strategic position on the Rhine, without promise of protection from their old allies? At this moment it is only with such assurances in his hand that any French political leader could stand up in Parliament and successfully face M. Poincaré.

THE narrow bridge between success and failure, realization and disappointment, determination and despair, is the hope that there are better days ahead. Courage never accepts apparent defeat as final. The champion of a just cause refuses to count the deserters, the slackers, or the traitors. There can be no actual failure while hope survives. No worthy victory is ever achieved except against great odds. Success easily won is no greater than the successes won by the indolent and careless. The explorer who refuses to accept the risks incident to his adventure into uncharted regions allows the rewards to go to others. The prospector who

### Better Days Ahead

shrinks from the hardships of the desert and the mountains turns back to the ease of the camp. The pioneer in any enterprise realizes that if worth-while success is to crown his efforts he must overcome obstacles that to others have appeared insuperable. Sustained by the hope that he will be able to conquer, he enters in, prepared to fight the battle to a successful conclusion.

Today in the United States, responding to the somewhat indefinite call "back to the land," thousands of families are striving to reclaim, especially in the eastern sections of the country, farms long ago abandoned as worthless because they have been unproductive. In other sections courageous persons are struggling to subdue and till the vast areas of cut-over lands left in the wake of the sawmills and logging camps. Both these undertakings demand all the fortitude and courage which humanity possesses. At first there can be no adequate return for the labor and effort expended. For the most part those who undertake these tasks have little else to invest. To the man of means who seeks to reclaim a barren Maine farm, for instance, employing all the expensive modern processes and devices, the adventure is experimental merely. The matter of profit or loss is one he is not compelled to consider.

But to those who undertake the task knowing that failure means disaster, there must come a realizing sense that something less tangible than dollars or a balance on the right side of the ledger must sustain them through the days and months of trial. To them, unless there is the hope of better days ahead, there can come little more than disappointment and discouragement.

And so it is in every walk of life where the fruits of honest endeavor are not at first visible or tangible. There is reassurance, however, in the promise that as we sow, so shall we reap. This is the basis of human hope, the sustaining strength of those who go forth with courage and determination to win a just victory.

THE elections in Vermont on Tuesday last were, in reality, but a confirmation of the decision reached in the nominating primaries. The real test of sentiment toward prohibition and law enforcement was in the battle in which Senator-elect Dale was nominated against a field of candidates regarded as favoring a modification of the law to permit the sale of light

### The Victory in Vermont

wines and beer. It would have been startling, indeed, had the voters, of whom a majority are Republicans, repudiated the action taken at the primary. And yet, if all that is said by the advocates of nullification is true, there is an overwhelming public sentiment, even destructive of party lines, against the enforcement of the existing law. If that sentiment exists, as it is claimed it does, the wonder is why it is not expressed at the polls.

As a matter of fact, no such sentiment exists. It probably is not possible for the opponents of enforcement to cite a conclusive instance, where the issue was clearly defined, in which a popular expression of opinion at the polls has been against the law. In Vermont, where in former years the people may have shown a willingness to experiment with devious schemes recommended as being "just as good as prohibition," there seems to be a solid sentiment in support of the existing federal measure. The issue was not disguised in the primaries, and even up until the night of Tuesday the voters had the opportunity to reverse the decision previously made.

The election of Mr. Dale will fortify the scant Republican majority in the United States Senate, and it will likewise make more difficult the undertaking of the nullificationists to bring back the open saloon by permitting the traffic in beer. The saloon cannot be trusted to carry the banner even of the misguided compromiser who believes that to concede the right to manufacture and dispense drinks of a low alcoholic content would tend to discourage the illicit traffic in whisky. Enforcement officers in the vicinity of Boston quite recently raided a so-called near-beer saloon and confiscated a quantity of unadulterated alcohol. The instance is not an isolated one. A disguised saloon is no more of an asset to a community than an open bar. Both are a constant temptation to those who are willing to be tempted, and a stumblingblock in the path of the unwary.

Vermont, in the vernacular, runs true to form. The victory there may mean little or much in the calculations of astute political prognosticators, but it is accepted as a gratifying indication of the purpose of the people generally to stand foursquare against the vicious assaults of those who have the temerity to boast that they, by the exercise of evil influences, can reverse the solemn decision of a nation of free-born people who have advanced beyond the stage of slavery to appetite.

ONE of the chief difficulties in bringing about a peaceful settlement based on reason and justice after a war is that war is a negation of reason and justice. At the beginning of a war, just as when two men start a fight, every consideration of reason and practically every thought of fair play are cast to the winds. Force, and force alone, is the only thing to be taken into account, and force must be exerted with only one aim in view—to cripple or destroy the ability of the foe to use force in resistance. This fact lay at the base of the remark attributed to General Sherman: "War is hell and you cannot refine it."

The unreasoning passions let loose in personal combat and magnified a millionfold in war cannot be calmed or disposed of at once, when one side or the other yields to superior force and acknowledges defeat with more or less sincerity. Rage and hate and numberless other impulses grounded in anything but reason and fairness continue to operate long after conflict is formally ended. From this inescapable character inherent in the functioning of human nature arise most, if not all, of the difficulties and delays that have followed Armistice Day, 1918. The complications due to the hangover of passions

### Reason Returns Slowly After War

accentuated by the war are seized upon by leaders of the peoples involved in the conflict to further their own ends in government administration, in finance, in industry, and, most of all, in that father of many mischiefs, politics, and thus the return of reason and justice is held up in manifold ways. In this way the German people are prevented from seeing facts of today as they are. In the same way distrust and doubt, and misinformation and confusion, based on unreason and a lack of fairness, are made to persist among the allied nations. Epithets take the place of argument. Accusations and condemnations founded on old prejudices and ignorances supplant calm reflection that arises from the truth and proceeds on the lines of good will.

We see all this exemplified in America in the controversies over reparations and the course of France in the Ruhr. It results, naturally and yet curiously, in individual cases so that those who sided with Germany or sympathized with her more or less openly at the beginning and during the war still look at things of today from the German viewpoint and are still acutely sensitive to anything critical of Germany, but are quick to denounce actions of England or France which their persisting pre-war predilections do not enable them quite to understand.

The friends of Germany ought to turn their powers of persuasion on the German people and their Government. The Germans individually are about as reasonable and fair-minded as other folk. But the trouble seems to be that, acting in the mass, they are often quite different. It would help matters if American friends of Germany would induce its Government to emulate the waiter in Berlin who brought extra courses to an American who had asked for a dollar's worth of food and explained to the astonished diner, "The dollar has gone up again."

The dollar will stop going up and epithets will stop flying toward Berlin when the spirit of fairness and reason spreads sufficiently far from that waiter's table.

IT is matter of general comment that modern civilization produces no men of heroic stature, capable of seizing the reins and guiding into safe paths a world that has run amuck: no Lincoln, no Cavour, none of like vision and power. Yet at the same time individual figures count with us tremendously. Even in the literary field we look to persons continually; so much so that the wave of personality threatens the very bulwarks of criticism. Many readers scarcely venture to admire a book unless their favorite critic has first expressed his satisfaction. The publishers, realizing this, proffer as advertising bait the flamboyant tribute of some popular "columnists"; the authors, realizing it no less, raise their voices in chorus of praise for each other's work. So we have Miss Fannie Hurst campaigning for Mr. Charles Norris' "Bread," Mr. Norris for Miss Hurst's "Lummock." When we have read their extravagant statements, what do they all matter? Criticism once meant something vastly different to this.

The booksellers, also, have fallen into the so prevalent habit. Their bulletins, amounting often to small magazines in their own right, are packed with similar material. There seems almost to be a conspiracy for mutual propulsion. For example, should Mr. Gamaliel Bradford write another of his biographical sketches, it would be the cleverest possible stroke to persuade Mr. Lytton Strachey to contribute an article upon it. One author praises the work of another and, in the end, it all reverts to his own advantage, in the primitive fashion of a boomerang. As has been previously explained in the columns of this newspaper, a helpless public is in actual need of a key in order to discriminate between the publishers' "blurbs" and what passes as genuine criticism. This condition could not exist if the public were willing to do its own thinking. So many follow the line of least resistance by accepting the judgments of others. By degrees readers will come to feel that they are allowing themselves to be robbed of a privilege—the blessed freedom to shape their own tastes, which leads on to a richer literary heritage. When this point has been reached, we may expect a return to unprejudiced criticism.

## Editorial Notes

ONE of the most important phases of the American Tree Association's educational campaign is the town forest idea, which is being enthusiastically taken up in a number of places in the United States, and especially in New England. And the need for this activity is outstanding, when it is recalled that a 56,000,000-acre area has been swept by forest fires during the period of the last five years. Thus the man who inspires his community to tree planting is truly a benefactor of that community. As Charles Lathrop Pack, the president of the association, recently put it, when speaking of what might be expected as a result of successful efforts along this line: "If properly conducted, America's forests will produce enough interest for its needs and the principal will always be its greatest national asset."

IT is significant that there was included in the meetings of the Ligue Internationale Contre les Prohibitions, recently held in London, only one public session, all the others being devoted to "private consultative work." At these private sessions it was announced that there would be considered practical means of international defense against prohibition. Prohibitionists will be interested to learn that the reason why this congress was convoked was stated to be the fact that the world movement toward prohibition "is being taken seriously" by those who are in favor of continuing the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. One could hardly ask for any better news.

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Mr. Stanley Baldwin's opening of the protectionists' campaign cannot be said to be a brilliant success. On the contrary, it has been as nearly a failure as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's earlier effort, which seemed in its first stage to be shaping for victory. Its intellectual presentation has been so undistinguished as to mark a further point in the decline of the Prime Minister's repute. To begin with, it is not at all clear what form of protection Mr. Baldwin favors. He has made his appeal on two grounds, unemployment and the demand of the Dominions for preferences. Both these causes must now be disappointed. There are to be no taxes on bread or meat, and it is equally certain that there will be none on imported wool. Thus the greater colonial demand is rejected and only trifling margins are left for fruits, which need no tariffs, or would reap but little benefit from them. This leaves Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, the chief promoter of this policy, to go home to Australia with almost empty hands.

As for unemployment, some of the most serious difficulties occur in the export trades, which either cannot be touched at all, such as cotton, or will only be further damaged by protection. What, then, would be the basis of a new tariff? "Manufactured goods," says Mr. Baldwin in Delphic phrase. But what goods? No hint is given. The first criticism of this policy is that our languishing agriculture is left out or fobbed off with an inquiry. The second is its vagueness, which is a clue to a divided Cabinet, and this, as Balfour discovered, easily develops into a distracted party.

Existing differences spring, in fact, from the dislike of older Conservatives, like Lord Salisbury, to risk the break-up of a Conservative Government without striking a blow for the coveted object of a restoration of the power of the House of Lords. But they are due also to a preponderance in character of the influence of the free traders. Marquess Curzon is now joined with Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby and Lord Robert Cecil, as objectors to this new departure. If all these men persist and hold together, anything beyond a trifling extension of the Safeguarding of Industries Act will be out of the question at the moment. No one knows whether this policy of extending this admittedly futile and annoying act or that of a general tariff, which is more disputable still, indicates the Prime Minister's intentions.

But Mr. Baldwin's worst difficulties are not economic. It was a light-minded act to call for a general election in the midst of European confusion and to disband the new Parliament before it had settled down to work. And it has proved extremely unpopular. An election in January or February is not wanted, either by the electors or by the members of Parliament, or by any party in particular. Its most probable result will be an indecisive contest from which the three parties will emerge, not one of them able to command a majority by its own strength or to combine with any other. It is assumed, for example, as practically certain that the Labor Party will come back at least 200 strong. The two groups of Liberals may obtain 150 seats, chiefly in rural constituencies. Even if the Conservative Party came back united, as it will not do, its hopes of carrying a tariff or even of holding office are destroyed. And that is about the best calculation I can make for them. No wonder they already show signs of discontent and perturbation with such unskilled leadership.

Personal interest of the moment is a good deal concerned with the attitude of Lloyd George and his group. His chief organ in the press has been rather silent or has confined itself to some unemphatic and fugitive criticism of the Conservative policy, but it is unlikely that Lloyd George himself, though by no means an orthodox Free Trader, will find himself in the same camp as Baldwin. The two are not sympathetic with each other, and Baldwin must be credited with a large degree of the praise or the blame which attaches to Lloyd George's dramatic downfall last year. And the opportunity of destroying so flimsy an affair as Baldwin's Manchester speech is likely to be too great for a formidable sapper and miner like Lloyd George to resist.

His immediate following may be slightly disintegrated. It is probable that Birkenhead will declare for protection and for union with the old party. Churchill, on the other hand, as one of the leaders of the free trade campaign of 1905 and of the secessionists from the Tory Party on an economic issue, stands on different ground. He already is announced as a speaker in Manchester, his old seat, where his free trade advocacy is well remembered, and this act alone is decisive of his course. Protection, indeed, is exercising its usual disturbing effects on British parties and principles, and it will probably end in leaving us at a critical period of our fortunes without any stable government whatever.

There is a general chorus of farewells to the old Pall Mall Gazette, which disappeared recently, merged in the Evening Standard and the Rothermere-Beaverbrook syndicate. With it goes a great landmark of British journalism. No paper has had a more distinguished career. There have been four "Pall Malls," each of them with a character and influence of its own. There was the Tory "Pall Mall" of Frederick Greenwood, brilliant, fearless, closely allied with the later Disraeli, and a terrible critic of Gladstone. There was the "Pall Mall" of John Morley, weighty, informed, and a master of British policy in Ireland. There was Steed's "Pall Mall," chaotic, tangential, but a power and a continual excitement to its readers. And, finally, there was Harry Cust's "Pall Mall," with which I was constantly at war, and which, though flippant enough, had a gaiety and swing of its own. Now the fiend of syndication spreads his pinions over our evening journalism, and leaves not a single newspaper which a man of serious political interests will care to read.

Philippe Millet's passing is sad news to his English friends, whose remembrance of him dates from the days when, from being a master at Harrow, he became London correspondent of Le Temps, in those days a very different journal from what it is now. Personally a gentle and refined character, he represented the nearest approach to Liberalism which the nationalist sentiment of modern France, or perhaps I should say of modern Paris, allowed. This was not very Liberal. But Millet knew England, and did not take her for the grasping, malevolent power on which Paris journalism writes its acid commentary. Nearly all French journalists write well, and Millet was among the most literary of his class. But his influence was very limited. Indeed, his recent moderation and acute anxiety for a rapprochement with this country struck, I am afraid, hardly any roots in the almost purely governmental press of the French capital.

There have been many conflicting reports concerning the  
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